

## SOLONS ARE NOW BUSY

Appropriation for Legislature	\$45,000
Expenditures by Legislature	45,000
Balance	\$0.00
Legislative term	30 days
No. of days of session	53 days
No. days yet to run	7 days
Amount of money left	\$0.00
Amount for remaining seven days	00.00
What will they do about it	?

The Senate busied itself with the county bill yesterday, and little else was done. The important feature of the day was Governor Doie's letter, refusing to extend the session, and naming the closing of the present session on Tuesday, April 30.

The proceedings opened with the reading of announcements from the House concerning its action of the day before upon Senate bills, and notifying the Senate of the passing of House Bills 98, 100, 101, all of which were passed first reading by title in the Senate.

The resolution passed by the Wilcox mass meeting night before last, and reported in the Advertiser of yesterday, in favor of the county bill, was read and laid on the table, to be considered with the county bill.

The following communication from the Research Club was read and filed: The Honorable President Kaiue and Members of the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii:

Gentlemen—The Young Men's Research Club cordially invites the members of the club, to be held at the Young Men's Christian Association hall, Friday evening, April 26, 1901, at 8 o'clock. The Honorable R. W. Wilcox, Delegate to Congress from the Territory, will deliver an address on Hawaiian affairs in Congress. Mr. E. M. Boyd will also deliver an address. Very respectfully,  
P. C. ATHERTON,  
Secretary Young Men's Research Club.

Honolulu, H. T., April 24, 1901.

Senator Carter set the Senate by the ears for a time with the minority report of the committee on taxation until oil was poured on the troubled waters by Senator Achi. The report was as follows:

The minority of the committee on taxation has used all the time of the session in examining into the affairs of the present system of taxation and in discussing the same, without coming to any definite conclusion. A portion of that committee, appreciating that the expenses of the government must be met, the fire claims paid, and public improvements carried out throughout the Territory during the biennial period, and that only a few days of the session remain in which to pass the necessary legislation, respectfully submit the following:

We recommend that the tax on property be raised from 1 per cent to 1 1/2 per cent;

That the inheritance tax be increased and graded;

That the tax on large carts and wagons be increased;

And that the poll tax be abolished.

We present the accompanying bills to cover these points, and recommend their prompt passage.

C. H. DICKEY,  
G. H. CARTER,  
J. D. FARIS.

The trouble began with Senator Baldwin's motion to lay the report on the table, to be considered with the minority report, and that the bill submitted by the minority be passed first reading. Senator Russell objected to considering the proposed bill until the majority report was received. Senator Kanuha began discussing the merits of the bill without further delay. He said: "I am a member of the taxation committee, and I object to this bill. We don't know that raising the rate to a cent and a half will be enough, and I do not think light carriages with rubber tires ought to be taxed more than heavy trucks that cut up the streets and roads. A tax of 1 1/2 ought to be placed on heavy trucks that are owned by the rich business houses and plantations. The poor man who drives a hack ought to be let off easy because it is his only means of making a living."

Baldwin—"The Senator from Oahu is mistaken. Plantations now move sugar, and heavy freight by railroads, flumes, and wire rope devices. Carts are out of date."

Carter—"Senator Kanuha does not understand the bill. His objection is provided for. If a heavy truck carries over five tons it is taxed at the rate of one dollar a ton, thus a truck carrying six, ten or fifteen tons is made to pay proportionately for the extra wear and tear of the streets."

Kanuha—"I want to ask the Senator from Oahu how many trucks there are carrying over five tons, and if there are any that carry fifteen tons?"

Carter—"I think the founary has one that carries sixteen tons."

Achi—"I do not see the use of all this talk now. If we pass this bill on its first reading it can be discussed on second reading with the majority report, and any bill they may desire to substitute."

The bill was read the first time, and the report laid on the table, to be considered with the majority report.

The county bill came up as an unfinished business and although it was decided the day before to read the bill section by section, another attempt was made to send it to committee, and a lively discussion ensued. C. Brown said that it was a waste of time to read the bill section by section and have each member correct his own copy. He was willing, for one, to sit down and correct the Senate copies, and let other business go on.

Carter—"Two men could compare the two points during the noon hour. Senator Brown has offered to do it, and I'll be one to help."

White—"No. I won't agree to it. All you people want is to get this county bill into a committee, and that is the



THE WEARY WILLIES---Please hand us out s'more of them pies.

last we will hear of it until the session is over."

C. Brown—"Well, I'll agree to read the bill through on first reading, section by section, so that each member can correct his own copy, if the majority will let us make amendments on second reading, without choking us off."

So it was arranged, and the Senate settled down to a tedious day of clerical work until adjournment at 4 o'clock. The minority was broken only by a communication from the Governor during the afternoon, which was expected, as Senator Kalanokalanui, for the committee to wait on the Governor, had verbally reported that he would communicate in writing. The Governor's letter is as follows:

To the Honorable S. E. Kaiue, President of the Senate:

Sir—The resolution of the Senate requesting an extension of the present regular session of the Legislature, has been presented to me by the special committee of the Senate.

The law provides for a special session of the Legislature in case there is an adjournment of a regular session without the enactment of the necessary appropriations for the conduct of the government during the succeeding biennial period, the Legislature therefore has the power to compel the calling of a special session for this purpose. The methods of the present session have been wasteful of both time and money, and there is little to show for a large expenditure of public funds.

Under the circumstances it seems to me that it is unreasonable for the Legislature to look for both a special session and an extension of the regular session as well, with their inevitable accompanying expenses.

The delay in enacting the appropriations has continued to so late a period that all expectation of such legislation before the expiration of this session by limitation of time appears now to be hopeless and the calling of a special session to be imperative. Such limitation of time will, I submit, take effect on Tuesday, the 30th day of April.

I cannot therefore accede to the request of the Senate, falling such appropriations. Very respectfully,  
SAYFORD B. DOLE

Sans Souci, April 25, 1901.

### NIGHT SESSION.

The Senate convened in night session at 7:30 and continued the reading of the county bill, which was finished at 8:30 o'clock. The bill then passed second reading, and was set for third reading today.

Senate Bills 65 and 66 were considered. The former bill provides for a loan of \$5,000,000 of which \$1,500,000 are available for the biennial period; the latter provides for expenditures under the loan bill in accordance with the government estimates. Discussion over the bill was spirited.

Senator Russell did not believe that the people should be added with a debt of \$5,000,000. Senator Baldwin explained that this amount of debt was not added upon the people, that only \$1,500,000 was borrowed. The bill provides a basis for levying bonds and the next Legislature need not borrow a cent under it if unnecessary.

Kanuha—"I do not believe we should go into debt. There are revenue bills now before the Senate which, if passed, will yield \$4,000,000. We should pass these bills and not borrow any money. The income tax alone ought to yield \$1,000,000. There's another thing. Taxes are not properly assessed. If there were penalties compelling the tax assessors to value property fairly, there would be at least \$1,000,000 more revenue than is now collected."

Carter corrected Kanuha in regard to revenue, stating that the revenue to be expended upon could not exceed \$2,400,000, that there was no knowing what the income tax would amount to, therefore the loan bill must pass, and only the amount necessary need be

used. Kalanokalanui favored the loan bill, in spite of Senator Kanuha, to provide for schools, roads, bridges and wharves. The bill was then read through and passed second reading.

Senate Bill 66, providing for the appropriation under the loan bill, was brought up on motion to pass second reading to put it upon the same basis as bill 65. A motion to adjourn was lost, and consideration of the bill continued. After an aimless discussion the bill passed second reading.

In spite of the lateness of the hour the Senate was in good humor, and in a mood for work. The license bill being the order of the day, delayed by the reading of the county bill, was taken up. Senator Carter moved to amend his own bill to have the merchandise license read to include all merchandise sold in the Territory of Hawaii. Mr. Carter explained that the bulk of the \$33,000 tax from this source fell upon not more than fifteen firms in this city, and that the intent of the law would be defeated, as the present law is now evaded by firms that sell large bills of goods, claiming that the accounts are not entered upon the books of the agents here; that the Mainland firms deal directly with local customers. By having the license tax based upon all merchandise sold in the territory, the burden would be equalized. Carter's amendment was adopted.

Senator Baldwin thought the rate of three-eighths of one per cent on all merchandise sold, too high, and offered an amendment to cut it down to a quarter of one per cent. Carried. The bill then passed second reading, and was set for third reading today.

House bill on fire claims was brought up by Senator Achi, and after discussion as to the methods of payment, was passed to third reading. The bill limits the total amount to be paid to \$1,500,000, if the commission finds the amounts claimed substantiated to that extent.

Senate Bill 81, to regulate the taking of the census every five years, was passed second reading, and third reading was set for today.

Senate Bill 93, on fiduciary, was also rushed through at the last moment, and passed third reading by title.

The Senate adjourned at 10:45.

### THE DAY IN THE LOWER HOUSE

Fifty-third Day — One hundred and twenty-two bills introduced, and about thirty presented for signature.

The Committee on Judiciary opened proceedings this morning by presenting a report on the Rapid Transit Company, finding the company guilty of breaking the conditions of its franchise.

The committee suggested alterations but did not approve the resolution to declare the franchise void. Extracts from the report read as follows:

We found Hotel street extension, known as Palace Walk, in practically an impassable condition, so far as the roadway or crown of the street was involved, by reason of the height of the rails above the present street macadam level. Between Richards and Alakea streets your committee came across the steam roller and other appliances of the Government usually operated in street construction, in the act of filling in material and rolling the same to the grade established for the Rapid Transit tracks. Your committee is not aware whether this work was done at the expense of the Rapid

Transit Company or the expense of the Road Bureau, but we desire to call the attention of the Superintendent of Public Works to the terms of the Rapid Transit Company's charter, relative to the width of road outside of the rails, to be constructed and maintained in repair by the railway company. If the Road Bureau of the Government is going to pursue this policy of rebuilding the streets in the wake of the Rapid Transit construction, then your committee feels that a charge should be made against the Rapid Transit Company for their due proportion of the material, labor and other incidentals in the expense of such road making, as was contemplated by their franchise.

The obstruction of the streets and sidewalks of the City, which forms one of the most serious and pernicious obstructions to business, lies in the practice, permitted by law, by which for long periods of time the roads or sidewalks of the City are obstructed by solid board fences, enclosing areas within which building operations are going forward. This is an antiquated system, which, coupled with the narrowness of the streets of our City, make it an unbearable nuisance. The practice elsewhere is to erect a substantial structure over the sidewalk, open on the street side and covered with sufficiently strong timbers to prevent debris from above dropping to the sidewalks, and thus safeguarding the lives of foot passengers without unnecessary obstruction of either sidewalk or street. Your committee, while recognizing this is outside of our explicit instructions and the subject matter, as set forth by the resolutions, feels that this occasion to call attention to this form of nuisance should not be passed.

Your committee found that in Hotel street, between Nuuanu and Fort streets, there was existing a condition of things which would be just cause for the passage of the resolution, under which this inquiry was made.

First That the Rapid Transit Company be made to conform strictly with the terms of its franchise in the construction of its roadbed.

Second That the Rapid Transit Company be compelled to pay its proportionate share for street improvements as contemplated by the franchise to be performed by them, and which may be performed by the Government.

Third That in harmony with that portion of our report relating to the use of streets for building purposes, we recommend the repeal of section 342 of the Penal Code and that the Superintendent of Public Works issue permits on the lines of its report.

I agree with the recommendation with which the report of the committee concludes. But I do not find that in laying its tracks on Hotel street the Rapid Transit Company has violated the provision against obstructing more than one block at a time. The fact that the surface of the street is below the level of the tracks which are laid to the official grade is not the fault of the company.

In regard to the company's paying the Government for macadamizing the strip on each side of the tracks required by law to be done by the company. It appears that arrangements are now being made between the Road Bureau and the company which will effect the result desired by the committee.

A. O. M. ROBERTSON

The Public Lands Committee report on the extension of the fire limits was tabled for consideration with Makalea's bill to remove the lumber yards outside the fire limits. The committee recommended this procedure, stating that they considered the extension of the fire limits meant only the extension of the lumber-storing limits.

Robertson called the report a bluff and moved its rejection as there were at least

three lumber yards now outside the fire limits.

Dickey charged the members of the House with having friends owning land in the burned districts which brought in fat returns from the Chinese tenants.

The same committee dealt with House Bill 103, to compensate Antonio Serrao for damages incurred in the late plague through his wife's demise, supposedly from plague. The committee thought that the House had no right to interfere with the Court of Claims in such a matter. The report was tabled.

Gillilan's report on the liquor business was as follows:

### THE LIQUOR REPORT.

Hon. J. A. Akina, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir: Your special committee, appointed to investigate abuses in the granting of liquor licenses throughout the Territory, after hearing evidence and carefully considering all conditions, begs leave to report as follows:

Evidences of gross abuses of power, of disregard of the rights of the people, of flagrant irregularities, if not worse, in the granting of licenses, and what may be termed subversion to the wishes of the wholesale interests, as against the small dealer all shown in the evidence taken and which is submitted herewith, appear to your committee to call for comment and to suggest remedial legislation at this time.

It is to be noted that while under one head the policy of the department interested in the licensing of the liquor traffic may be strongly marked, again when there comes to the front another man, the policy is changed without seeming reason in law, though it is well known that all the while the real power behind the scenes remains the same. Inconsistency marks each transaction as told in the testimony before your committee. The range is from a declaration of one Minister that he would resign before he would grant a license for a certain place on Fort street to the yielding of another license within the next block east. In addition, the granting a restricted license to one man, and during the term of such license the granting of three spirit licenses within a few hundred yards of the location of the original licensee which practically confiscated the rights of the original licensee under his license privilege. From compelling one sufferer from the sanitary fire to take the use of his license for months and refusing him the right to open in a new place to the granting and immediate withdrawal of a license to an American citizen and old resident, and the immediate issuance of the desired privilege to a Japanese. One Minister refused to follow the road line in measuring the distance to a church from the place of one applicant, the next allows three spirit licenses, in plain violation of law within half the distance from a similar church edifice.

It is impossible to call attention to all the phases of peculiar actions which have characterized the issuance of liquor licenses in the past. A few only will be touched at taken from the evidence. It is equally impossible that we could hear this testimony and not draw therefrom some conclusions as to usage which has brought the entire system into disrepute. The most pernicious of all the methods of the license office must be that custom which permits the wholesale liquor dealer to hold a license for the sale of liquors

at retail. Next comes the practice of permitting a wholesaler to become a licensee for an applicant for a retail license. In effect the latter practice makes the retailer the bondman, for he is only the agent of his principal. In the opinion of members of this committee there should be no such close relations permitted. The wholesaler dealer must not be allowed to hold the whip hand over the small dealer, for to such conditions may be traced some of the difficulties of the past. When large dealers are permitted to exercise leading influence with the licensing power, as may be traced in some instances submitted herewith, then will the interests of the small, the retail dealer be lost to sight.

Of the half-dozen matters treated in the evidence before the committee and now in the hands of the House, the committee wishes to call attention to the case of W. C. J. Ottman, as furnishing the most peculiar features. In November, 1899, a light wine and beer license, as contemplated by law, was issued to Ottman, he then having a place at Waikiki, more than the required distance from the nearest spirituous liquor license, which in this case was the Hawaiian Hotel. The strictness of Minister King was shown when, in measuring the legal 600 feet from the church, Ottman was required to take a straight line, which left his fence line 132 feet away, instead of following the road, which would have given the necessary distance. It was only by the waiving of objection on the part of the church people that the license was finally given. Then Mr. Ottman went to the expense of building a resort at a cost of \$2,600. For one year he enjoyed the use of his property and license. Then came the question of renewal. With the application approved by the Marshal the proprietor sent in his formal request. But a change had come over the state of affairs. When the light wine license had been issued there was no license nearer than the City proper. Spirits were sold, it was current rumor, on the strength of an arrangement with the police authorities, a sort of quasi licensing of two resorts, at the seaside. But even this was not for long, for both of those places secured the necessary amount of influence to bring about the extension of the saloon or spirituous liquor license district from the downtown section to Waikiki, and the Hotel Ananea and the Waikiki Inn were granted full hotel licenses. In short, one of the most flagrant breaches of public propriety was committed. One of the largest wholesale liquor houses had obtained a license for its Beach Hotel, another wanted the same privilege. The government which had forced Ottman to measure an air line to the church and had waived the provision only when the church authorities sanctioned the licensing—this government through Minister Young, who had succeeded Minister King, promised to the promoters of a proposed new hotel a license, granted it, in fact, though there was not built the hotel in which the license was to become operative, so the issue could not take place for many months after, and this was the third license granted within 600 feet of a church, a plain violation of the law—the location for which the Moana Hotel license was granted being almost directly across the street from the bugbear of Ottman's case, but to the influence of the hotel men with the Minister.

This then was the condition when Ottman, with \$2,600 invested in buildings for his resort, requested a renewal of his license, and was met with the remark that there were three spirit licenses in the neighborhood and he could not expect a renewal. Three licenses granted in the interval of his first grant? Under the license privilege originally granted to him and for which he had to build specially a structure as above stated. He was told that he would encroach on the "hotels" (7)—in fact, that the proprietor of one of these hotels had made a protest against the renewal of his license. It appears to your committee, on the contrary, that the encroachment was upon Ottman, and the implied agreements between him and the Government at the time of granting him his first license. He was of the ground first; he had the prior right; he was the legitimate owner of the privilege; but none of these considerations weighed with the conscientious Government which placed about him such restrictions. There was no charge that he conducted a disorderly place on the contrary he was commended for keeping an orderly place but he was simply frozen out of his business by the influence dominating the licensing power. In any land lease the occupant may hold his rights by paying the highest amount bid. The lessor the same government gives him this equity but applying this principle to the case in point, it was refused to the man who was minus the necessary "pull." The privileges were wanted for men closer to the licensing power and his rights were invaded and he himself was denied without even the common courtesy of being given the opportunity of taking what was to be issued under the new conditions and terms. The injustice of this must appeal to all and the committee thinks substantial relief should extend to Mr. Ottman and will so recommend.

Another case in which there was direct loss of property in effect the confiscation of the right to operate was a license paid for and in force in that of A. J. Juen who was burned out in the sanitary fire within three months after he had paid \$1,000 for a spirit license. After the fire within a month, Juen and his attorney appeared before Minister Young and asked that a privilege be given him to open a saloon in the Orpheum block, as the loss to him was very heavy. Minister Young said that no more licenses would be granted on that street but that he would resign before granting such a privilege. Two other locations were tried but the Government would have none of Mr. Juen's offering. After he had been out of business for more than six months he was permitted to open in Asia. Three months later when the census had taken a 20-year lease on the property where his business was, he was refused a renewal of his license for the reason that the location was outside the projected limits. He was later granted a license with the condition that he report within the limits named by the Government before the following year. But this was not the only loss of the license. His goods given in charge of the Government at the time of the destruction of his place of business were held for four months and disappeared to the extent of one-half the original quantity. And to make matters seem more unequal to him, licenses have since been granted for the two places

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# TO COMBAT SMALLPOX

I would suggest the propriety of recommending legislation to the power of the Board of Health to compel persons to report daily for sanitary inspection when danger is apprehended from smallpox or other dangerous contagious diseases.

I would say, however, that it is beyond the power of the Legislature to confer upon the Board of Health authority to interfere with personal freedom of action more than is reasonably necessary to insure the public safety. I doubt if it is possible to draft an Act which will go further than the one I submit herewith, without its being subject to constitutional objections and virtually incapable of enforcement in the courts.

President Raymond of the Board of Health opened yesterday's meeting by again bringing up the question of the Board's power in dealing with incoming mails and passengers to prevent the introduction of smallpox into Honolulu. He stated he had obtained an opinion from Attorney-General Dole as to the Board's right to detain passengers coming from a port which has not been officially declared infected. Mr. Dole's report read as follows:

The president said it resolved itself into the question discussed at the last meeting as to whether the Board could detain passengers from non-infected ports, as the matter was within the jurisdiction of the United States Marine Hospital service. The last port being a clean port the Marine Hospital authorities give a clean bill of health. That being the case it was not within the power of the local Board to detain any person. Of course, if a ship arrives in port with disease aboard, quarantine measures can be taken.

"What we want to do is to prevent the introduction of smallpox into the country," said Dr. Raymond. "We can go so far and no further. It seems to me that the agents of the plantations who have contracted for laborers, above all others, should be induced to impose a quarantine upon them. It is decidedly for their interests to do so. If they were willing to detain the vessel here until the period of incubation had expired and permit us to fumigate the passengers, it would be a step in the right direction. Technically we have no right to insist upon it."

Attorney-General Dole has drawn up a bill entitled "An Act to Prevent the Spread of Small Pox and Other Dangerous Communicable Diseases." As to its chances for passing the Legislature I am not in a position to know. Personally I have my doubts as to whether it will meet their approval. The bill should pass by all means.

The bill which Mr. Dole has drawn up will be sent to the Legislature, carrying a strong recommendation from the Board of Health, that for the safety of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands it is necessary that such a law go into effect at the earliest possible date. The bill reads:

Section 1. That whenever any person in this Territory has been exposed to infection from smallpox, bubonic plague, cholera or any other dangerous communicable disease, and is likely to imperil the public safety through and after such exposure and during the period of the incubation of such disease, to require him to daily present himself for examination by the inspector chosen for that purpose; and in case such disease should develop, such diseased person shall be provided for according to existing laws.

Sec. 2. If any person willfully neglects or refuses to comply with the provisions of the foregoing section, he is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$50. This Act shall take effect upon publication.

Mr. Dole said he did not know whether there was time to have the act passed. He had tried to draw up an act which he believed would stand a test in the courts. Upon the motion of Dr. Emerson, seconded by Dr. Cooper, the Board accepted the bill, and will present copies of the same to the Senate and the House.

Statistics on smallpox from the various States were read, showing that the epidemic was on the increase in the Western States, and especially in those States through which the Porto Rican laborers were passing on their way to Hawaii—namely Louisiana, Texas and California. The increase of smallpox in the latter State over the previous report read last week was over 100 per cent, and the increase in other States was gradual. The total figures for the United States for the previous week were 11,936, and for the next week, 12,384.

Dr. Raymond further stated that so far he had met with little encouragement from the members of the Legislature. The Board had asked for \$10,000 for the appointment of additional inspectors for Honolulu and other towns, and about all the encouragement he received was a gentle request to trust to the future—"mahope." The legislators finally wanted to make the amount \$1,200, which would be but a drop in the bucket. Increase in the number of inspectors he said, was very essential.

Dr. Cooper took exception to the present method of fumigating the mails while the troops from the transport were allowed to come ashore and mingle with the people here. He thought a conference between the Federal authorities and the Board should take place.

Dr. Raymond said he had tried that without success so far. He said the Board had the power to interfere. He did not think the fumigation of the mails was inconsistent with the action of the Federal authorities in allowing the passengers of the transport to come ashore, as it was due entirely to a lack of power on the part of the Board. He said the mail matter came from all parts of the United States, and there was possibility in a letter being mailed from the house of a smallpox case.

Letter From Dr. Raymond.  
Editor Advertiser: As the precautionary measure of mail fumigation has

brought forth an expression of dissatisfaction from individuals and particularly the Hawaiian Star, I beg leave to briefly state the position of the Board of Health in the matter.

Under the existing laws and regulations of the Federal Government Quarantine Service, Dr. Koser, chief quarantine officer of this port, has no authority to prevent any person from landing here unless it is known that the ship that brought them came from an infected port or a contagious disease is known to have manifested itself en route and is duly reported or found by him upon examination of said ship.

The Board of Health of this Territory has no legal right to detain any person in quarantine or exact any measure that will tend to inconvenience them in any way in the interests of public health unless it can be clearly shown and proven beyond the possibility of a doubt by proper evidence that such person or persons are infected or are carriers of infection and are endangering the public health. It is obvious that the Board of Health of this Territory is powerless to act under such circumstances as have confronted it in the case of soldiers from the transport and from other incoming ships presenting clean bills of health, particularly from San Francisco, where we know there are cases of smallpox.

The Board of Health is cognizant of the fact that a person leaving the Eastern and Middle States, presumably infected upon the day of departure, could reach these shores before the expiration of the period of incubation of smallpox. While I very much dislike crossing swords with the medical editor of the Star, who charges the Board of Health with having been inconsistent in fumigating the mails when the passengers are allowed to roam about (only because we can't legally stop them), I submit that if he has any knowledge of the disease and has had any experience in the care and treatment of the disease, as the writer has had, he will agree with me that all the zymotic diseases smallpox stands as the typical, and also of all the methods of dissemination of the disease the mail is about the best.

A person may be in contact with patients suffering from smallpox in certain stages of the disease prior to the declarative stage in particular and may become infected, but when the disease has been established and the dried crusts in powderlike form is distributed through the room and the whole house, what guarantee have we that writing paper and envelopes are sterile or do not become contaminated? We know that letters come from all parts of the States, what guarantee have we that letters have not been written by smallpox patients in the convalescent stage, poorly fumigated or perhaps not at all, and mailed to this country? We have on the other hand every reason to believe that the large majority of passengers have not been in actual contact with smallpox would have made an effort to sterilize their clothing in their own interests or would have been forced to do so by the authorities. One person on a train or ship would not begin to do the harm in the way of spreading the disease as one letter (containing dried crusts from a smallpox patient) dropped in a mail bag.

While I feel very sorry that the public should suffer the inconvenience of having their mail delayed, and then, when political fortune plays its customary tricks upon him, moves to some other pasture to which distance lends enchantment. In March, 1900, Tom made his second move into Utah, and threw bouquets to the Mormons in the following interview, which is to be found in the Advertiser's library:

"I have nothing but the pleasantest recollections of my life in Utah," he said in a running talk, "and I regard it as fortunate that in a life which has not been wholly uneventful I had such good friends as I had here. I was the counsel and friend of Brigham Young, George Q. Cannon, D. H. Wells, George A. Smith and many other leading Mormons here, and although I was strongly opposed to polygamy, these men were nevertheless my good friends. They were all good and great men. Brigham Young was a man whose history was written by his enemies. He had a side that never was presented to the world. He was a humane, generous and kindly man. He had a heart as big as an ox, and was an unusual combination of firmness and gentleness. He was a Republican and a strong protectionist. I have heard him discuss the question many times."

## SMALLPOX AT LIHUE.

News came by the steamer Mikahala that a case of smallpox was quarantined at Lihue plantation, Kauai, the patient being one of the Porto Rican laborers sent to the island in the first consignment. The information was conveyed to the Board of Health by Sheriff Coney and the matter, laid before the meeting yesterday afternoon. Smallpox was diagnosed by the Government physician, Dr. Goodhue, and by Dr. Watt. The house where the patient lived and the people in it are under quarantine, and everything is being done to prevent the spread of the disease.

Executive Officer Pratt stated that he had ordered tubes of disinfectant and fumigating material sent to Dr. Goodhue, which would go forward on the next steamer. Instructions will also be sent to the Sheriff and all others in authority to maintain a strict quarantine.

The Board discussed the propriety of fumigating the mails from Kauai, and will see that every piece of mail hereafter is attended to. The Sheriff will also be instructed to see that all persons coming from the neighborhood where the case of smallpox originated are fumigated, and their clothing subjected to a similar process.

No physicians will be sent from Honolulu, as the Board has implicit confidence in the local authorities.

## RAPID TRANSIT UP MANOA.

After several months of negotiating the contract has finally been closed between the Trustees of Oahu College, the Island Realty Company and the Rapid Transit Company, by which the electric cars of the latter company are to run up Manoa Valley.

The contract, which has just been signed, and which assures urban transportation for Manoa dwellers at an early date, provides for the construction of a road immediately by an outside contract, so that the regular construction work of the Transit Company will not be interfered with.

The line will leave Wilder avenue at Punahou street, going up the Manoa road to Rock Hill, at which point it enters College Hills and follows the main boulevard through that suburb. It also extends through the grounds of the Island Realty Company beyond the Cooper homestead.

As the materials for the track are already here it is expected that this line will be completed and in operation within three or four months, as the contract stipulates that this line shall be operated as soon as constructed.

This contract may be said to mark an era of development in the city, inasmuch as it enables direct transportation for the first of the new suburbs, and this in connection with the general favor with which Manoa Valley is held, will insure rapid settlement in that very desirable section of the city.

The line is to be practically paid for by the two companies interested, in order to make immediately available their residence lands.

A Denver dispatch says: It is announced that F. T. Wolverton, a veteran prospector, when searching for copper stumbled upon an extinct crater from which had overflowed vast quantities of manganese iron. The deposit is said to be so large that it will have marked influence in the steel manufacturing industry. There are also said to be coal deposits in the same vicinity. Engineers are surveying a line for a branch railroad from Little Grande to the iron and coal fields.

# TOM FITCH IS HERE

Tom Fitch is here on his fortieth or fiftieth migration in search of the fountain of eternal office-holding. Tom is a lively old campaign orator of the resonant school, and has raised his voice in every Western State that was about to elect a Senator and in every Territory where there might be need of a Governor. He usually builds or buys a house—for, owing to the bequests of a sister, Tom has a comfortable income—makes a speech assuring the voters



TOM FITCH.

that he has come to live and die among them, and then, when political fortune plays its customary tricks upon him, moves to some other pasture to which distance lends enchantment.

In March, 1900, Tom made his second move into Utah, and threw bouquets to the Mormons in the following interview, which is to be found in the Advertiser's library:

"I have nothing but the pleasantest recollections of my life in Utah," he said in a running talk, "and I regard it as fortunate that in a life which has not been wholly uneventful I had such good friends as I had here. I was the counsel and friend of Brigham Young, George Q. Cannon, D. H. Wells, George A. Smith and many other leading Mormons here, and although I was strongly opposed to polygamy, these men were nevertheless my good friends. They were all good and great men. Brigham Young was a man whose history was written by his enemies. He had a side that never was presented to the world. He was a humane, generous and kindly man. He had a heart as big as an ox, and was an unusual combination of firmness and gentleness. He was a Republican and a strong protectionist. I have heard him discuss the question many times."

## WAS THE CHURCH'S ATTORNEY.

Mr. Fitch represented the State of Nevada in Congress from 1869 to 1871. He came to Salt Lake in 1871 on legal business connected with the Emma mine. Other business was offered Mr. Fitch here and he remained, later conducting the defense of the prominent Mormons in the cases before Judge McKean. Mr. Fitch's law partner, S. A. Mann, was Secretary of the Territory under Governor Durkee, and upon the death of the latter Mr. Mann became Governor. When the matter of woman suffrage came up before the Territorial Legislature at that time Mr. Fitch was absent in Washington, but largely upon his representations to Governor Mann woman suffrage was recommended by the Governor and adopted, continuing in force until the passage of the Edmunds-Tucker law.

## WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

"If Utah had been admitted to the Union as the State of Deseret in 1872," said Mr. Fitch, "it would have gone in as a non-polygamous State. I know this because the preamble to the Constitution contained a provision to that effect, and I drew up the preamble. I knew Congress would insist upon having no polygamy before admitting the State. The committee on preamble met in my office. I told them my views and found them opposed to the surrender of polygamy. I went to the Lion house and saw Brigham Young. I told him what I thought of the matter and said I wanted my idea adopted. He said: 'That means to give up our religion.' I said: 'No it means to give up polygamy which you have never held to be necessary to salvation.'"

"I then went on to tell him that he had said he was desirous of obtaining Statehood and told him Congress would never grant it without this concession. He said nothing to that, but shook his head. I then said: 'Well, if you won't adopt this we might as well adjourn and go home, because we will never secure admission otherwise.' He considered for a while and then told me to ask Bishop Smoot, John Sharp and other members of the committee to come up and see him. I sent them up. What he said to them I do not know, but after he had seen them the committee all agreed to what I had said and reported the preamble that way to the convention, and the report was adopted."

## THINKS BRIGHAM WAS WILLING.

"That evidenced to my mind that Brigham Young at that time was willing to give up the practice of polygamy. In view of the manner in which the Mormon people were being harassed at that time I was not much surprised at this action on their part. Brigham Young used to say to me that

polygamy was not essential to salvation, but the practice was a matter of individual preference. I used that against him, saying that if it was optional with an individual it could with little sacrifice be given up generally. I have often said to him: 'Why not surrender it when the general interest demands it? It's at odds with the nineteenth century, and at the time that convention was held I think he honestly intended to give it up. As the preamble was adopted it contained one clause that read 'such provisions as may be prescribed by Congress as conditions for the admission of the State to the Union shall be inserted here and shall be irrevocable without the consent of Congress. When we inserted that clause we expected Congress to insert a clause forbidding polygamy. We did not want to do it here but expected Congress to do it so that if the State had been admitted, then it would



have been as a non-polygamous State. But it wasn't admitted."

## WAS SENATOR FROM DESERET.

"Capt. W. H. Hooper, and a masterful, adroit man he was, and myself were chosen Senators and given our credentials. We went to Washington with George Q. Cannon and others and worked all winter, but our efforts were in vain. I went to Europe that summer and my credentials, which I happened to take along, kept me out of prison. I was writing letters to the Sacramento Union. Passports were not often examined in those days, and I had a lot of large cards with my name written in the center, which I used instead of passports. I found these cards very convenient for taking notes on. In France I met an old Frenchman whom I could understand with what little French I had, very well. I found him a strong Communist and I took notes of what he said on the back of one of these cards."

## REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE.

"On that card I wrote 'Their Government a fraud. MacMahon in the interest of Napoleon. See Berqueret at Lausanne. Vive la Commune! Vive la Commune! Vive la Commune! These notes were just to refresh my memory on what the old man had said to me. There was at that time a Carlist insurrection in Spain and we were detained at Culoz on the border between France and Switzerland to enable our baggage to be examined. I handed the official one of my cards. He turned it over, and then I saw it was the one on which I had written the notes on my conversation with the old Frenchman. The official then put me through what the New York police call the thirty-third degree. In vain I protested that I was the correspondent of an American newspaper and that what I had written was merely notes. He listened with an air of polite incredulity, but said he would have to detain me for two weeks until the Prefect should arrive."

## A HAPPY THOUGHT.

"This would never do, and I happened to think of a scheme. I said to the official, who spoke English, 'Well, sir, I have maintained this incognito long enough. I am a United States Senator. You will find my credentials in the trunk here. I am about to telegraph to Mr. Washburn, our representative. You would do well to be careful what you are about. For a new republic you have adopted very high-handed means. But your republic is not desirous of your friends with ours, and there is beginning to be a suspicion that you are running France in the interests of the Bourbons and Napoleon. The man got out my credentials as Senator from the State of Deseret, and also my certificate of admission to the United States Supreme Court, and as he saw the impending parchment with the great seals and the beehive he almost fainted. We were allowed to go, but a brass-bound official kept us under surveillance until we reached Paris. Had it not been for those credentials I might have been languishing in a French dungeon until this day. I am going to hunt up my credentials when I get to California, and send them to the Utah Historical Society. I think they would like to preserve them."

## TOM'S BEGINNING.

Where Tom began his career is not clearly remembered, but it was probably in New York. He arrived at San Francisco in the early sixties and made an impression on the public through a strange incident "which," says Ella Stirling Cummins, in her Story of the Files, "has now become legendary lore." The arrival of the steamer with news of the Civil War "was always a great occasion at San Francisco, and especially so on this day when the wharves were alive with people and the steamer brought greater tidings than usual. The war news was proclaimed at once, and every one became wild with excitement. A spokesman was sought, the name of Tom Fitch called out—probably by himself—and a young man sprang up from a convenient barrel and then, and then, gave an address that rang with a clarion note. At the close a support was improvised and the young man placed upon it and borne upon the shoulders of four men through the streets, followed by the patriotic populace. It was an event which has never been forgotten."

## A START IN BUSINESS.

Thus made known to the public young Fitch, who was a lawyer, had

no trouble in getting clients, and was in demand for jury trials. Of course he was an orator on great occasions, and the undiscriminating crowd of gold hunters delighted to hang on his eloquent lips. No one could say so many glittering and off-hand generalities as Tom; and when he waved the flag and made the eagle scream after the fashion of the professional Earnest Patriots of that day and this, the boys all said he would have to go to the United States Senate from California and revive the traditions of Webster and Clay. Tom never went but the ignis fatuus tempted him to a life-long pursuit. The Senate is still his goal and he will die trying to reach it.

While Tom Fitch occasionally weighed law and politics by drama he never weighed them by scruples, and the time came when even San Francisco could not stand his ways and he concluded to remove to Nevada, where the Comstock excitement was on. Tom arrived on the lode when the famous Senatorial fight between Sharon and Sutro was under way, and at once called for Rollin M. Daggett, editor of the Virginia City Chronicle, and afterwards United States Minister to Hawaii. What happened, Daggett tells as follows:

"I have finished with politics," said Mr. Fitch positively, yet lingeringly. "I intend to devote myself to the practice of law in Honolulu for the rest of my days. I have come here to cast my lot among the people here forever, but no more politics for me, no, sir."

"I came to Honolulu because my wife's health demands a climate that is free from cold, not that it needs a hot climate, but a climate free from cold, and Honolulu having no winters must be an ideal spot for my wife. For myself, I have concluded to engage in the practice of law. My old partner in Arizona, Judge Campbell, came here a few weeks ago and will join me. I was practicing law in Utah, but during the campaign of last year I devoted myself mainly to politics."

"I was interested in helping to carry Utah for McKinley, for I have always been a Republican and always will be. The election of Tom Kearns for Senator from Utah was a surprise to me and to every one. Kearns bought the place much to the disgust of all the rest of us."

"Yes, I was a candidate for the Senatorship. There were about half a dozen of us who wanted the election, but Kearns, who is a millionaire mine owner, and very ambitious, bought the place from the authorities of the Mormon church. That, of course, shut us all out. Kearns and his friends were very anxious to secure the construction of a railroad direct from Salt Lake to Los Angeles, and the company that has been organized for that purpose, headed by Senator Clark of Montana, put up plenty of money. Kearns bought largely into the company, and became one of the directors. The Mormon church is the owner of about thirty miles of railroad running to Salt Lake, a lake resort, which was a drug on their hands. The deal was made by which this road was to be taken off their hands, amounting to about \$500,000, and the Senatorship was decided for Kearns. Nobody blamed Kearns particularly, but he had the money and more back of him, and therefore the Senatorship was literally bought, and it is no wonder I was beaten in the race. Had Kearns not been elected I think I stood a pretty good show for the Senatorship. I have known Utah thoroughly and I have made a strong fight, but there was too much money in the field against me."

"Thereupon, as my wife wanted a warmer climate in which to live, I decided to turn my face westward, and came to Honolulu, and here I am. I can assure you I have a huge disgust for politics just now. This is a Territory and will remain so during my lifetime. I might have had a State here if you had bargained for it when we were admitted. I don't intend to meddle with politics of your Territory, except to vote the Republican ticket. I shall devote myself entirely to the practice of law."

"In looking around Honolulu today for a house in which to make my home, I was struck by the thought that you were making a great mistake in the way houses are built. They are too close together, and certainly not suited to the climate. I came to Honolulu expecting to find a more tropical looking city as far as the residences went. I am, however, perfectly delighted with the wealth and beauty of the city. I have an orange grove in the forests, and am accustomed to richness in flowers, but you have here more than we often see down there."

"The beet sugar industry is going to be the salvation of these islands. The Senators of the western States will insist on a tariff on sugar, thereby, in order to protect the beet sugar industry, now so popular in the west, and I believe it will extend to these islands. There is no danger of over-production. That can never happen."

## NEWS OF THE WORLD

An exodus from the Klondike is predicted.

Ex-Secretary Day's wife is ill but better.

The Italian squadron has sailed from France.

Many metal manufactures in China are idle.

La Grippe is killing many native babies in Guam.

France will support Catholic claims against Chirity of Bulgarians has raided Turkish soil.

A general strike of dock laborers will occur at Genoa.

C. S. Young, a California well operator, has disappeared.

Portuguese Republican papers violently attack the Pope.

Col. John R. Musick, author of a work on Hawaii, is dead.

Archbishop Keane of Dubuque has received the Pallium.

Frick will establish another great steel plant in New Jersey.

Queen Alexandra has returned to London from Copenhagen.

Japan and Russia may terminate the independence of Corea.

The Navy Department wants a \$5,000,000 Naval station in Luzon.

There is little sickness among the troops in the Philippines.

A \$50,000 artillery target will be built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Philippine sentiment on the Island of Parry is favorable to peace in the steel industry may be compromised.

The Macedonian Congress.

The United States Treasury contains half a billion dollars in gold.

Cape Nome pioneers met at a New York hotel and held a potlatch.

Minister Loomis says that good relations with Venezuela are restored.

President McKinley will review available Naval vessels at San Francisco.

The Korean Government has fixed the penalty of death for opium smoking.

It is reported to assassinate Kruoger.

Waiters in New York's swell restaurants get as much as \$100 weekly in tips.

# A Bad Skin

Boils. Pimples. Impure Blood.

Boils are simply very large pimples. The trouble is not in the skin, but down deep in the blood. You cannot have a good, smooth skin unless it is nourished by pure blood; and the only way to make your blood pure is to take a strong blood-purifying medicine.

Mr. F. E. Egan, of 870 Rae Street, North Fitzroy, Victoria, sends us this letter and his photograph:



"I had a most frightful attack of boils and pimples breaking out all over my body. I had heard so much about

# AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I thought I would give it a trial. It took only four bottles to drive all the impurities out of my system and make my blood rich. I have enjoyed the best of health ever since I took it."

If your tongue is coated, if your food distastes you, if you are constipated or bilious, take Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

If the use of one of our registers

add to your daily profits during a year (working days) the sum of five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually.

Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually.

Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually.

Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually.

Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually.

Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO.

F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel.

These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kula Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE, Kula Mill, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Wm. A. Streeter, oldest settler of Santa Barbara, is dead.

Hypnotism has been successful over a telephone wire at a distance of 120 miles.

E. S. Willard, the famous London actor, denounces the American theatrical trust.

There have been 324 cases of plague at Cape Town and there are five new cases daily.

The recovered Gainsborough painting will be sold to J. Pierpont Morgan for \$125,000.

A soldier and two boys were hurt by an unexplained explosion in a Berlin church.

Alexander Agassiz has been elected president of the National Academy of Sciences.

Sixteen cases of bubonic plague are reported from Cape Town, including three Europeans.

Vessels, the peace envoy reported to have been shot by De Wet, has returned to Heligoland.

Theresa Vaughan, the actress, has gone insane over the death of her husband and brother.

Sir Alfred Milner takes a gloomy view of the South African situation and thinks peace is not near yet.

The Canadian landing place for the Pacific cable will be Banavay Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

George Q. Cannon, President of the Farmers' National Bank of Vergennes, Vt., has been arrested for misappropriation of funds.

The bars of gold lost aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse have been recovered. They were hidden on the ship itself.

Ki Kon Ho, Korean Minister of Justice has been condemned to death for participating in a conspiracy against the Emperor.

An Italian composer has written an opera, by order of Emperor William, on a Hohenzollern theme, which will be performed at Berlin.

Richard Pennefather Rothwell is dead at his home in New York. As a mining engineer of distinction in his profession and as a journalist few men in his generation have equalled Mr. Rothwell's services in the cause of industrial science. He was born at Ingersoll, Ont., Canada, May 1, 1827.

A Vancouver dispatch of April 17 says: By the explosion of the boiler on the river steamer Ramona, this afternoon, four persons were killed outright and six others were seriously injured. The dead included two stevedores, who were passengers on the steamer, and two deck hands. Of the injured the purser and the mate will probably die.



# FATHER OF ARMY BILL

HON. J. A. T. HULL, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, and the author of the famous Army Bill which passed at the last session of Congress, is a visitor in the City, having arrived yesterday on the transport Logan en route to Manila. The distinguished lawmaker is on a personal mission of investigation and observation of the conditions which were in a large measure responsible for the passage of the Army reorganization bill by which the United States military forces are increased to include 100,000 men in the regular establishment.

Hawaii's military future is in the hands of the War and Navy Departments, according to Mr. Hull, and there will be no further need for legislation in Congress covering this matter, and he will not attempt to investigate the Islands from this standpoint. None of these matters will come up before the House Committee on Military Affairs.

"Hawaii is valuable to the United States from a strategic standpoint," said Mr. Hull yesterday. "Commercially, the same can be said, as I understand the Islands are very rich in their production of sugar, and these two elements combined have made them an advantageous acquisition to the United States. It is to be done for Hawaii in the way of fortifications and strengthening them by the retention of military forces here, will be done by the Board of Fortifications. They assume the responsibility of fortifying the group and whatever money is needed will be put in the appropriation bill. Congress relies upon the judgment of this Board to the extent that it usually passes the items called for. The House Committee on Military Affairs will have nothing to do with these matters now, as they have gone out of the legislative duties of the House."

"Pearl Harbor is probably the best place in your group for establishing the Naval depot. From what I have seen of Honolulu harbor and its approaches, it is only a roadstead."

Mr. Hull will be absent from the States for about four months and most of this time will be spent in investigating the civil and military affairs of the Philippines. He is interested in observing the effect of the reorganization of the Army, and wishes to see the new regiments of native troops which are to be recruited from among the Filipinos.

Congressman Hull fought for the reorganization of the Army for four years, and now he has the satisfaction of having been instrumental in putting the United States in line with the rest of the world as far as the military arm of the government is concerned. The insignificance of an Army of 25,000 men at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Spain had a signal effect upon Congress and in the first week of the late session the House promptly passed the Hull bill, making an effective organization of about 100,000 enlisted men. The measure as it passed the House provided for a corps of artillery, fifteen regiments of cavalry and thirty regiments of infantry. This was an increase of five regiments of cavalry, five of infantry and a sufficient increase in the artillery to equal six regiments.

Mr. Hull's reorganization has also had a salutary effect in ridding the Army of the old bureaucracy methods by which staff officers when appointed as such, had fixed stations. The reorganization provides for a detail of officers for staff duty, changing every four years. Thus in the past where an inferior officer, through "pull" became attached to the staff, there was no way of getting rid of him.

The famous Congressman states that the detail system will give all officers an opportunity to do staff duty, and if he is not an efficient officer he will not stand much of a chance of being detailed a second time. The reorganization now gives the United States the protection of a regular Army officer by one General, fifteen Brigadier Generals, a corps of artillery numbering 18,920 men, fifteen regiments of cavalry and thirty of infantry, with an organization in each arm supported by the best modern military science. A corps of engineers is also provided for, together with a medical corps, quartermaster and subsistence departments, and a pay corps. There will be a signal corps, with the detail system in full force after original vacancies are filled, an ordnance department in which no more permanent appointments will be made and a record and pension bureau. In addition a corps of women nurses has been established. The Army at the maximum in all arms of the service will be 100,000 men, and at the minimum 55,000, but there is no minimum of artillery. The full force of the latter is needed to man the coast defense batteries and supply the field artillery, so that the infantry and cavalry, on a peace footing will not number 40,000 men.

The author and main spirit in securing the passage of this bill which has so radically changed the militant branch of the Federal Government, believes that he has won a good fight, although it took years of persistent and earnest effort to convince the majority in Congress that the country was in need of better defensive arrangements than those which had obtained since the Civil War. When the last session of Congress commenced, Congressman Hull secured the attention of the House for his pet measure and hammered away at it until the House shared his views of the subject. He urged upon Congress the imperative necessity for legislation during the late session. Thirty-five thousand of the 65,000 soldiers in the Philippines were, by the terms of their enlistment, to be mustered out of the service by July 1 next. There were over 400 posts in the Philippines held by soldiers, and to remove the troops before others were on hand to take their places would be to jeopardize the rest of the military forces. He stated that the natives would consider the withdrawal as a sign of weakness and would have been encouraged to continue the rebellion.

Mr. Hull is a Republican Congressman from the Seventh District of Iowa. He enlisted in the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry in July, 1862; was First Lieutenant and Captain; was wounded in the charge on entrenchments at Black River, May 17, 1863, and resigned on account of his wounds October, 1863; he was re-elected Lieutenant Governor in 1885 and re-elected in 1887; he was elected to the Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress. He is a banker and is also engaged in farming.

## Honolulu Door Shut.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., March 25.—The Premier has received a letter from the United States Government indicating that there is no chance of the American Government adopting an open-door policy with respect to Australian and New Zealand steamers calling at Honolulu.

## CONDITIONS IN PORTO RICO

NEW YORK, April 15.—A special to the World from Washington says: "The emigration of Porto Ricans from the island has not been such as to attract any special attention," said Governor Allen of Porto Rico. "I think the number leaving the island has been less than 3,000 all told and that has been a very small percentage of the population. "As to the cause of this emigration, I would say the men have found opportunities to better their condition and to make wages elsewhere. A number went to Hawaii and I believe others have gone to South America to work in connection with the construction of a railroad."

"The Porto Ricans are waking up to the fact that the outside world presents opportunities and when the chance presents itself it is but natural that they should avail themselves of it. It is but reasonable to suppose that emigration from Porto Rico would be proportionate to that of any other country."

Santiago Iglesias, representing the American Federation of Labor in Porto Rico, who will present to the President a petition signed by 6,000 workmen of that island, asking for work or bread, denies that he has been repudiated by the labor organizations of Porto Rico. "The organization I represent," said Senator Iglesias, "is composed of actual workmen who are too poor to send cablegrams of congratulation or make contributions to campaign funds. The American Federation of Labor has extended its protection to this organization and recognized me as its duly accredited representative."

"I want American laws extended to Porto Rico and the island placed on the same footing as a Territory. Do away with the conflicting laws and give capital an opportunity to make investments and give employment and there will be a betterment of conditions."

## BARON FAVA RETIRES.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The State Department has been advised through the American Ambassador at Rome and the Italian Foreign Office that Baron Fava will be succeeded as Ambassador from Italy to this country by the Marquise Obizzo Mellipina di Carbonara, at present Minister for Italy to the Argentine Republic. The Marquise has had a wide diplomatic experience and served in Washington as one of the attaches of the Italian legation about ten years ago. He will receive a substantial promotion by his appointment, rising from the rank of Minister to that of Ambassador.

Baron Fava, the retiring Ambassador, is a man of remarkable diplomatic experience, his service in behalf of his country covering some of the most exciting periods in the Italian history. He is about 55 years of age and began his diplomatic career as Secretary of Legation at Trieste in the Kingdom of Naples. He subsequently took a prominent part in a successful effort to federate the Italian States and re-entering the diplomatic service under the famous Cavour Ministry, he became First Secretary at Berne. Thence in turn he went to the Hague, to Constantinople, to Roumania, and finally to Buenos Ayres, where he was Minister, just as his successor is today. Baron Fava came to Washington in 1881, so he has seen twenty years' continuous service at the American capital. In 1893 he was dean of the diplomatic corps and only relinquished the position through the failure of his Government to act as promptly as the British Government in the matter of raising their Minister to the rank of Ambassador.

During his diplomatic experience here the Baron has exhibited great tact and has passed through some trying conditions. During the incumbency of Secretary Blaine at the State Department occurred the killing of the Italians in New Orleans which caused a serious strain upon the relations between the United States and Italy and incidentally led to the recall of Baron Fava by his Government for a considerable time. Since that event others of a like character have occurred, but they have all been settled satisfactorily, in large part owing to the tact of the Ambassador.

## HOLD CONGER RESPONSIBLE.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 14.—Included in the advices brought by the steamer Duke of Fife, which arrived this evening, was a statement made by a missionary lately arrived in Japan from Peking to the effect that the United States Minister to China was in accord with the punitive expeditions led by missionaries who collected tributes from the Chinese villages as indemnities for the murder of Chinese Christians and the destruction of their property, these same indemnities being obtained, as a rule, as the result of threats made by the missionaries that unless the indemnity was forthcoming the villages would be burned.

The statement is made in a letter written by the Rev. Mr. Galt to the Kobe Chronicle, in which the writer says that the missionary tribute exactions in China were indomitable and to some extent authorized by Mr. Conger, the United States Minister. Commenting on the Rev. Mr. Galt's letter, the Japan Advertiser says:

"We can easily conceive it to be possible that a private gentleman having so many ladies under his charge and subjected to the horrors of the siege of Peking should be moved to such a pitch of indignation against the Chinese which might warp his judgment and blind his mental vision when an opportunity presented itself, but it passes our comprehension how the official representative of a great nation should be so forgetful of his position as to lend his countenance or authority to any such measure as the infliction of punishment upon presumably unoffending communities which lay at his mercy, and, least of all, that he should delegate his authority to irresponsible and prejudiced religious agents, who, whatever their good qualities in their private line, have never been credited with an overwhelming amount of tact, judgment or worldly wisdom."

The Russian Official Messenger contains the announcement that in consequence of the closing of the high schools, owing to the student disorders, it has been decided that lectures shall be resumed forthwith and be continued if necessary throughout the summer vacation, extra examinations being held to enable the students to make up for lost time.

## DR. MARQUES HOME AGAIN

Prof. A. Marques, the well-known theosophist of Honolulu, returned to the City last evening on the Sierra from a visit of several months in Australia, where he has been lecturing and organizing branches of the Theosophical Society. He returns to Honolulu to remain indefinitely and will do considerable literary work in connection with the local society until called to another field.

Dr. Marques stated to a reporter last evening that he was well satisfied with the results of his work in Australia and believes that there is a great field for the development of theosophy, and this is due in a large measure to the fact, as Dr. Marques puts it, that the "people there, as in Europe, are not so much on the rush and intent on business as are the Americans, and they therefore find more time to study."

"I went to Sydney," said Dr. Marques, "as the general secretary to take charge of the section work there. I may say that I believe a great deal of good was accomplished. I lectured a number of times in Sydney, where I made my headquarters. On my way down to Australia from Honolulu I had an opportunity to lecture in Auckland."

"The section in Australia is doing very well, and during my stay I organized three new branches in different cities. On the whole, the work in Australia is satisfactory, although not as progressive as in Europe, where an immense impetus to theosophical thought has taken place, especially in France, Italy and Spain."

"The results of my visit in Sydney are very satisfactory as far as I am concerned and I have to thank the people of that city for the manner in which they received me at all times. I think I was able to encourage the work there. You know a stranger always does better in a city than an old resident, and I have no doubt that the visit of our president, Colonel Olcott, did more for the City of Honolulu than we would have been able to accomplish in several years."

"I have no plans for the immediate future. I have a great deal of literary work to accomplish and shall remain here while so engaged. I expect one of the prominent members of our society, Mr. Leadbeater, who is now lecturing in America, to stop at Honolulu on his way to Australia, and Honolulu will have a splendid opportunity to learn much of theosophy from the lips of this learned man."

Some of the lectures which Dr. Marques delivered in Sydney were explaining by stereopticon views and it is possible that some of these will be repeated here in the near future.

## THE PALAMA MURDER CASE

In the police court yesterday Ben Gooseman was arraigned for the murder of a native man named Kanehoa, which took place a week ago at Palama.

Mrs. Levi, the principal witness for the prosecution, testified that she was cooking her husband's supper in an adjoining house to that in which defendant lived, when she heard Gooseman say to his wife that he would kill her. Hearing her husband's remarks frequently before, Mrs. Levi took no notice of the occurrence, but later on, hearing a struggle in the house, she and some friends went to find out what the trouble was about.

Witness stated that when she entered the house she saw Gooseman lying on the floor with Kanehoa bending over him and holding his hands down. Blood was spouting over Gooseman's face from a wound in Kanehoa's neck. She told deceased to go out of the house and he ran about twenty yards and dropped down.

The defense rested yesterday, and defendant will make a statement this morning.

Gooseman, who is a Spaniard, found Kanehoa in the house with his wife, and overcame by jealousy, stabbed deceased in the neck with a knife.

Keyo Hara was committed for trial on a charge of stealing a bicycle. Defendant said that a lady he went to work for gave him the wheel as a token of her esteem of his services. The lady testified that she fired the Jap, who took the wheel with him when he left her employ. She denied giving him the wheel for \$7.50.

Paaluhl, a hoodlum, was sent to the reef for ten days for assault and battery on Mrs. Ah Choy. His honor remarked that if he imposed a fine defendant's mother would probably have to pay it, and said that he would treat him in such way as would prevent the punishment falling on shoulders other than his own.

Other cases disposed of were: E. C. Cunha, employing a minor in a saloon, April 29th; John Kaiwe, assault and battery on Mrs. K. Kaiwe, reprimanded and discharged; Peter Kanaka, assault and battery on Meliana, April 25th; William McCarthy, assault and battery on Katy, April 26th; Tong Loy, common nuisance, April 25; Coleman, Matsumoto, K. Kumahoa, drunkenness, \$2 and costs; John Santos, riding without a light, reprimanded and discharged.

Yesterday's arrests included: Osborne, Lin Tun, Manuul Sylvia, common nuisance; Jim Fahu, embelzlement; Ah Wo, furious driving; John Tobin, assault and battery on Chas. Nelson; Sam Keahi, assault and battery on Mrs. Keahi; Henry Paulo, lascivious conduct.

## New Ports of Entry.

Collector of Port Stackable is advised from Washington that Lahaina, on the Island of Maui and Koloa, on the Island of Kauai, are now ports of entry. This took effect on the 10th instant.

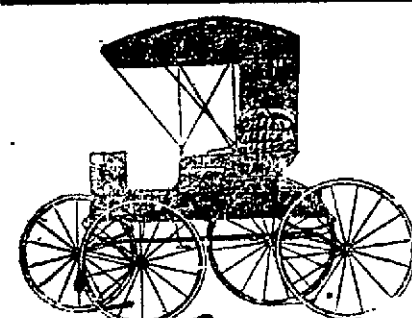
The Treasury Department has authorized Collector Stackable to appoint collectors for the ports of Lahaina and Koloa. The collector is not yet decided as to whom he will name for the positions. The advices from Washington were received on the steamship China last evening.

There are a terrible torrent to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

## OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

# MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY



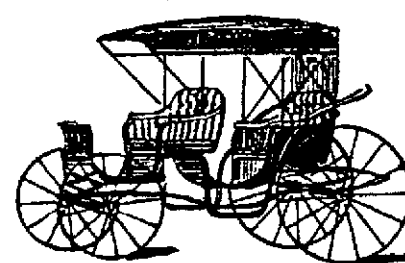
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Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co  
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For Japan and China.

For San Francisco.

CHINA	APRIL 24	COPTIC	MAY 4
DORIC	MAY 2	AMERICA MARU	MAY 14
NIPPON MARU	MAY 12	PEKING	MAY 24
PERU	MAY 18	GABLIC	MAY 28
COPTIC	MAY 22	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 7
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 6	CHINA	JUNE 13
PEKING	JUNE 12	DORIC	JUNE 22
GABLIC	JUNE 21	NIPPON MARU	JULY 1
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 28	PERU	JULY 11
CHINA	JULY 6	COPTIC	JULY 24
DORIC	JULY 16	AMERICA MARU	JULY 28
NIPPON MARU	JULY 24	PEKING	AUG. 7
PERU	AUG. 1	GABLIC	AUG. 11

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All numbers direct from the factory.

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MICHIGAN STOVE CO.'S

Garland Stoves and



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Garden Hose, all sizes. A complete line of Paints and Varnishes.

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THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

NEW YORK, April 15.—A special to the World from Washington says: Captain John A. Hassell, who commanded the Americans in the Boer army in the first part of the war, but is now here, says: "The Boer cause, while it cannot be said to be bright, is brighter than that of the British. The Boers have just as good a chance to win now as the Americans had before the sudden turn of good luck which resulted in the surrender of Cornwallis."

"The winter season has just begun in South Africa, and from now until September the British soldiers will have a hard time."

"The Boers are making their winter quarters in the Lydenburg range, where the English will not dare tackle them, for they would have to cross the low, marshy country to get there, and they have to import every pound of fodder for their horses. The problem is not only one of sustaining the lives of their men in the marshy wet, where chills and marsh fever wind up in deadly pneumonia, but it is a problem of sustaining horse flesh."

"I lived thirteen years in South Africa and know all the country better than any Boer did before the war broke out, my business, that of an engineer, carrying me over all of it."

"It is hard for the Boers to get recruits, but in spite of England's precautions, recruits, and valuable ones, are getting in every day. For every Boer killed by the English nowadays half a dozen recruits straggle in from this country and elsewhere."

"The Boers do not propose to fight any big pitched battle at present. They will simply worry the enemy everywhere they can and about August and September you may look for a resumption of general action on a large scale."

A BAD OUTLOOK.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Military men do not regard the outlook in South Africa as entirely satisfactory, although organized Boer opposition is practically at an end, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. It is felt that so long as the irreconcilables persist in their determination to fight to the bitter end the war will drag wearily on, with here and there a little British success to chronicle and occasionally news of some trifling achievements on the part of the guerrillas. Meanwhile Kitchener's huge army must be maintained, and English taxpayers must be content with the knowledge that the campaign is costing the country nearly, if not quite, \$1,500,000 every week.

The question of alien immigration is again forcing its way into prominence. A good many people fear that, following the colonization of South Africa on a large scale by men and women of Anglo-Saxon blood at the close of the war, there will be an invasion of this country by impoverished middlemen, peddlers, money lenders and tailors from Jewish centres of population on the continent. The feeling among the working classes of the east end of London with regard to the immigration of destitute aliens is very strong. Whitechapel is largely inhabited by Hebrews of the very lowest class, whose streets formerly occupied by industrious, if not struggling Englishmen, being now occupied by an undesirable population from the ghettos of western Russia, Germany and Austria. Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain have at different times insisted on the necessity of preventing destitute aliens from taking up their abode here, but the colonization of the country with people who are undesirable from every point of view except that of the sweating employer still goes on. The fact of the matter is, the government has dropped the alien immigration question because they are anxious not to lose the political support of the Hebrews in the big cities.

CHINESE INDEMNITY.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Reports received here as to the amounts of indemnity claimed by the powers, from China, vary to some extent, says the London correspondent of the Tribune.

"For instance France is stated by the Mail correspondent in Peking, to be asking for £13,000,000 whereas dispatches from Washington put the amount of France's claim at a much less figure. It is considered more than possible in Peking that the powers may jointly agree to reduce their bills pro rata, particularly if China will guarantee certain commercial concessions. One difficulty in the way is that some of the powers will have honestly spent the sums they demand. Russia may be expected to abate her claim which is considered quite unjustifiable, considering the relative ease and cheapness with which she was able to mobilize. It should not be forgotten that Russia is making separate demands for territorial and commercial privileges, and, besides, the rolling stock and railroad material which she annexed in vast quantities and applied to the local needs of the Manchurian line, must be worth something."

WANT AMERICANS TO STAY.

PEKING, April 15.—Li Hung Chang has applied to Gen. Chaffee to leave behind when he departs Captain Tillson and a sufficient number of men to police the Chinese city, as the Chinese earnestly desire their retention, fearing that the district will not be well looked after when occupied by other foreigners.

An expedition consisting of 5,000 German and 3,000 French troops will leave Peking tomorrow to drive from the province several thousand Chinese who refuse to obey the order of Li Hung Chang to keep to the boundaries already arranged.

Westminster Abbey Unmolested.

LONDON, April 15.—Some alarm has been caused by the fall of an eighteen-foot pillar in Westminster Abbey. It stood in the side chapel northeast of the choir. It fell with a tremendous crash, was shattered into small pieces and damaged the tomb of Lord Norreys. Investigation showed that a similar column in the same chapel was unmolested. Steps have been taken to assure stability.

WANTS WORLD WAR ON RATS

CHICAGO, April 15.—The Tribune says: A world war on rats may be proposed by Japan. That nation has been conducting an exhaustive investigation, and the conclusion has been reached that the rodents are a menace to mankind. Consequently," says Dr. Nugasha, who is a visitor to Chicago, "the Mikado's Government is to appeal to civilization to exterminate the rodents. It is declared that the rats spread all sorts of contagion, while hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property are destroyed by the rodents each year."

The plague, says Dr. Nugasha, would lose half its terrors should the rats of the world cease to exist. Other diseases would claim fewer victims and the earth would be a safer place for humankind.

Dr. Nugasha, who is a bacteriologist of prominence in Japan, is at the Auditorium Annex. He has been making a study of the plague in Hongkong, in Bombay, in Japan and in other of the Oriental countries. He was convinced, he said, that rats are the greatest propagators of insidious disease. Japan, says Dr. Nugasha, has had made an official investigation of the harm done by rats and the result of this investigation would be brought to the attention of the civilized world. His country is now taking steps looking to the destruction of the rodents. It is proposed to induce other nations to do likewise.

Rats, declared the visitor, served no useful purpose, and besides spreading germs gnaw their way into hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property each year.

"I am aware that I am not advancing a new idea," said Dr. Nugasha, "for bacteriologists and members of the medical profession have long been aware of the evil which rats work in the way of propagating contagious diseases, but I did not realize the extent of this evil until I came to make my recent investigations in connection with the bubonic plague in the East. I visited Hongkong, Bombay and other parts of the Orient, not to speak of Japan, and everywhere I was confronted with the fact that rats far more than anything else were the active cause in propagating and spreading the plague."

"Time and again I found that rodents were the active cause in spreading the disease into some new quarter where every ordinary sanitary precaution had been taken to prevent the malady. These precautions would have been effective in all probability but for the infected rodents carrying the germs with their warts carrying the germs with them."

A FLOATING EXPOSITION

NEW YORK, April 15.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Instead of inviting foreign purchasers of American goods to come to this country and see our wares in salesrooms or in exhibitions, C. E. Austin, president of the Bureau of Statistics, proposes that American merchants and manufacturers shall unite in foreign samples right to the doors of foreign customers in a great floating exposition.

This idea has aroused a great deal of interest in this country and abroad, and letters Mr. Austin is receiving from prominent business men encourage him to hope that it will take practicable shape.

Mr. Austin's plan is to have men engaged in different lines unite in chartering several ships on which they will install exhibits of their wares, each exhibitor to be allotted space in proportion to the amount he subscribes. Agents will accompany the exhibits to explain them and negotiate for sales. As the lower holds of the vessels will not be suitable for exhibition purposes, it is proposed that they be utilized for carrying limited stocks of goods for immediate delivery when sales are made.

The fleet would sail down the east coast of South America, up the west coast, across the Pacific to the ports of China and Japan, possibly Australia, the ports of the Indian ocean and thence home by way of the Suez and Mediterranean, taking in the principal ports of Europe and consuming about two years.

This plan is being put into practice by a group of exhibitors at the Buffalo Exposition, who propose after that fair to put their exhibits on board a ship and make a tour of the Mexican, Central American and West Indian ports, including Bermuda. A similar plan was adopted about two years ago by some merchants of Hamburg, Germany, who sent out a floating exposition on board a single ship. The expenses amounted to about \$100,000 while the direct sales amounted to \$239,000 without taking into account future sales resulting from the introduction of goods into new markets.

OCEANIC S. S. STOCK.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—A rumor that is fraught with great consequences for the holders of the stock of the Oceanic Steamship Company was considerably discussed on Thursday and along the street yesterday afternoon. It was in effect that the Santa Fe Railroad Company would purchase the property of the steamship company, and thus secure a line of steamers to ply on the Pacific Ocean as feeders for the railroad system operated by the intending purchaser.

It was found impossible to obtain corroboration of this story, but it was repeated with much persistence and came from several quarters that were declared to be reliable. A similar report gained currency about ten days ago, but men who have the confidence of operators denied it and it was assumed that it was without foundation. When these men heard the same tale yesterday they were not so positive as they had been that it was not true. On the contrary some of them said it might be a fact that the railroad company would endeavor to secure control of the line. It was certainly in need of an ocean connection in order to be in as favorable a position as the Southern Pacific, with its Pacific Mail line in full operation.

In addition to the bare announcement of the probable purchase of the property was the further statement that there would be another assessment levied on the stock before the deal with the railroad would be consummated. It was said that this would have the effect of further depressing the stock, and that as soon as it went low enough the Santa Fe would buy, whereupon the shares would take an upward turn and the market would become very strong.

The remains of Lincoln are soon to be removed to the sepulcher under the new monument. The caasket will be opened.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Through not including the export figures of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the unsettled conditions in China, the record of exportation of manufactures from the United States in the fiscal year which ends the 30th of next June is not likely to equal that of the preceding fiscal year.

The first of these reasons is apparent when we consider that the exporters engaged in commerce with the Hawaiian Islands are now refusing to furnish to the Bureau of Statistics the statements of their exports, as in former years, holding that their exports are no longer "foreign commerce," and that, therefore, the bureau has no authority to require the usual statements which the law authorizes with reference to commerce between the United States and foreign countries.

The reason for the falling off in regard to Porto Rico is that the exports to this island are now separately classified and no longer included in the general statement of foreign commerce.

The exports to China have fallen off fully one-half because of the conditions now existing in that country.

Our new citizens in Hawaii next spring will be sent by the Agricultural Department, through Delegate Wilcox, a supply of young trees. This is Secretary Wilson's own idea, who has decided that, instead of sending such a large quantity of seed throughout the country, he will distribute young trees. Mr. Wilson believes that this will prove even more popular than the seed plan.

The forests have been rapidly disappearing, and it is believed that unless something is done there will be a timber famine. An investigation has been made to discover the trees which thrive best in various localities, and each member of Congress will be given so many of the seedlings to send to his constituents. It is believed that this plan will produce at least 3,000,000 trees yearly as long as it is kept up.

Maurice W. Smith of Honolulu, who has arrived in this country, has a grievance. He is bitterly opposed to the immigration of Porto Ricans, who he says are giving trouble in Hawaii. He is quoted as saying that they are a bad lot, taken as a whole.

"They are indolent," he said. "I look for serious trouble in Hawaii from their importation sooner or later. Those already there are unruly and mean."

"They started a riot on board ship, and for a time it looked as though we would have to call out the Guards to stop it. They are not to be compared to the Japanese. The latter are lively, active and good workers. The Porto Ricans can never compete with the Japanese as laborers."

W. F. MacLennan, chief of the Warrent Division of the Treasury Department, has made his friends good-bye preparatory to leaving for Hawaii. He leaves for Honolulu to pay off the debt of the Hawaiian Republic and will carry with him \$3,500,000 for this purpose. He will cash the bonds held by the Treasurer of the Hawaiian Republic and close up the affairs of the Government which preceded that of the United States.

J. HARRY DAVIS.

CANAL MUST BE NEUTRALIZED

NEW YORK, April 15.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Specific provision for the neutrality of the proposed isthmian canal will be made in the new treaty to be signed by Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote, British Ambassador.

This decision has been arrived at by the President and Secretary Hay after the most exhaustive consideration of the arguments pro and con which has convinced them that the highest interests of the country demand the application of the principle of neutrality. From the outset of the negotiations Great Britain has insisted upon the principle of neutrality. The best naval and military advice which the administration has been able to get has shown the necessity of neutralization, and the views of military and naval experts have been supported by distinguished jurists. Treaties between Nicaragua and other countries, and Costa Rica and foreign states contain specific provisions regarding the neutrality of the canal or, according to foreign legalists, the treaty between the United States and Nicaragua contains a provision that the government agrees to extend their protection to all such routes of communication as aforesaid, and to guarantee the neutrality and innocent use of the same."

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty also provided for the recognition of the "general principle of neutrality." Even if the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were abrogated it is held, the remaining treaties in force would require the application of the principle of neutrality to the canal.

Another and most important reason for inclusion of a provision declaring the canal neutral is the attitude of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. It is understood that these two governments have indicated plainly to this government their unwillingness to cede the right of way across their territory unless the principle of neutrality be absolutely conceded, and in this determination they have the support of other Central and South American states."

Gold Standard for Mexico.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The Times says: It is reported among Wall Street men that the visit of J. P. Morgan to Europe has something to do with the interests of Mexico. It is said that President Diaz has commissioned the New York financier to sound powerful foreign interests upon plans that may lead to the establishment of a new Mexican government financial policy—even to a movement along conservative lines toward the establishment of the gold standard.

Gold Button.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Utah, April 15.—Word is brought here from the sheep-ranchers on the West Desert that Peter Thompson of Ephraim, had sheared his herd of 2,000 head of sheep before the last snow storm, and that the cold coming up immediately after they were turned loose, 2,700 head of them were lost. They were reported as soon as turned loose, and the above number were lost or perished.

MRS. NATION TO RUN THE TOWN

WICHITA, Kas., April 14.—Mrs. Carrie Nation is to be given an opportunity to conduct some Western municipalities in accordance with her idea of what a community should be. The officials of Medicine Lodge, Kas., plan to have the aggressive temperance advocate assume charge of the town and run it for a week beginning May 1. If the plan works all right, Medicine Lodge will continue on the new way, but if not, Mrs. Nation is to quit her reign and leave town. The matter of success will be determined by a majority of the people, men and women of age all being allowed to vote.

Mrs. Nation has given out for publication her plans for the ideal town. "First of all," she announces, "I will close all saloons and tobacco shops, as well as gambling holes. Then I will fire all police and police officers. I will have a Mayor and three City Councilmen, they to act as City Clerk, City Treasurer and sanitary officer. I will have the streets kept so clean that children may play in them with safety and decorum and not be in any danger of falling into the habits of the street gamins. I will urge upon every one to help some one else, and will try to do away with the scheme of having some one living off another's hard work. I will have a band play in the streets every summer evening, so tired people may enjoy themselves after their day's work is done. I will punish lying severely, and an officer who perjured himself will be banished from the town at once. I shall require every one to retire at an early hour. The aristocracy of the town will comprise those who live by the sweat of their brows."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 14.—Mrs. Carrie Nation was arrested in this city tonight on a charge of obstructing the street and hauled to the police station in a patrol wagon. She was released on a cash bond of \$5, and will be tried in the Police Court tomorrow morning.

QUETUS FOR CARRIE.

KANSAS CITY, April 15.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, who was arrested yesterday charged with obstructing the street, was arraigned before Police Judge McAuley this morning, fined \$500 and given until 6 o'clock this evening to leave town. The Judge warned Mrs. Nation if she was found in the city after that hour she would be arrested and placed in jail. She agreed to leave town and fifteen minutes later boarded a street car for Kansas City, Kas.

The fine will be held over Mrs. Nation in case she should return to the city, and until she is released from the Court's order she is practically barred from visiting Kansas City.

Mrs. Nation appeared in court early accompanied by her brother and a woman friend. The court room was literally jammed and the people filled the doorway and crowded the hall. Several cases were called before Mrs. Nation's and she watched the proceedings with manifest impatience.

When Judge McAuley finally asked Mrs. Nation what she had to say in regard to the charges placed against her, the little woman arose instantly and delivered herself of a fiery tirade against police and court. She pleaded she was merely waiting for a car when arrested and was making the best of her time in the meantime by talking to the crowd that had gathered.

A policeman testified that several cars had passed without Mrs. Nation making an attempt to board any of them. This caused Mrs. Nation's ire to rise and she flatly denied the statement.

"There was no car in sight," she snapped, "and I want you to know that I am a lady and tell the truth."

Judge McAuley then gave his decision.

"Missouri atmosphere," said he, "is not adapted for long-haired men, short-haired women and whistling girls."

The crowd clapped loudly at the decision.

Mrs. Nation pleaded that she wished to go to Liberty Mo' within a few days and asked if she would be permitted to pass through Kansas City en route.

Judge McAuley answered in the affirmative, but warned her not to stop off here. She promised to leave the city immediately, remarking that "the town was filled to overflowing with Hell broth." A crowd of several hundred followed the joint smasher as she left the court room and made for a car and soon saw her started for the Kansas side.

NO ILL WILL

LONDON, April 15.—The Daily Mail publishes an interview today with Frederick Harrison, president of the London Positivists Committee regarding his recent visit to the United States in which he repeats in part his interview on Thursday last with a representative of the press.

"I am deeply impressed," said Mr. Harrison to the Daily Mail representative, "by my American trip. I found a clear, intellectual atmosphere, a broad tolerance and a universal hospitality, which delighted me. I was much struck with the evidence of deep thinking exhibited by students in the American universities. I visited many cities, but nowhere did I see a sign or hear a hint of animosity toward England."

Mr. Harrison expressed the opinion that it was advisable for England to pay less attention to foreign affairs and more to her energetic commercial and industrial competitors in the United States.

Samoa's Census Taken

TUTUILA, March 27.—A census of the population of the Samoan group has been taken. The number of Samoans in Upolu and other islands under the German Government is 22,000 while the population of the six islands under the United States Government is returned at 5,500. The very slight increase during the last thirty years is about the same in proportion all round. The infant mortality is greatest, and this is due to a large measure to the ignorance and carelessness in dieting the young.

Rich Germans escape Army service by taking pills that produce the appearance of jaundice.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of cod-liver oil is the means of life, and enjoyment of life to thousands: men women and children.

When appetite fails, it restores it. When food is a burden, it lifts the burden.

When you lose flesh, it brings the plumpness of health.

When work is hard and duty is heavy, it makes life bright.

It is the thin edge of the wedge; the thick end is food. But what is the use of food, when you hate it, and can't digest it?

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is the food that makes you forget your stomach.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample. An agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409-415 Pearl Street, New York. 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME-KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickie, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Williams of Madgeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Down Again

In prices is the market is flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry On In the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain at the Right Prices order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

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LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii

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Chas. M. Cooke, President; P. C. Jones, Vice-President; C. H. Cooke, Cashier; F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier.

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Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

Japan seeks the return of the Emperor, Kwang-hsu to Peking and the dispatch of a large Chinese army to Manchuria.

SUPPORT!

Is needed by many People.

We can supply you with most any article in the supporting line.

Just received a complete line of

Abdominal Supporters!

All grades and all sizes. Some People need a Bracer.

For these we would advise a pair of

Shoulder Braces,

of which we carry all sizes, for girls, boys, ladies and gentlemen.

of which we carry all sizes, for girls, boys, ladies and gentlemen.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET, Between Hotel and King Sts.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER, IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds. It is a never failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sore Legs.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 2s 9d each and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—By ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S - BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes peddled off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle under WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

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SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.

The Waiaina Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Co.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.

The Puhon Iron Works, EL PASO, TEXAS.

The Standard Oil Co.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Waterworks Co., Chicago.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Astor Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.







th- —Golf Illustrated.







# MONEY FOR BONDS HERE

W. F. MacLennan, Chief of the United States Treasury Bureau, representing financial relief for the country, and for the depleted treasury, arrived in Honolulu yesterday, bringing with him the money to pay off the Hawaiian indebtedness.

Mr. MacLennan was interviewed last night by an Advertiser reporter. He was very reticent as to the particulars of his mission, explaining that he could give out nothing until he had conferred with officials and financiers of the Territory. He will consult with Governor Dole, Treasurer Lansing and George MacFarlane of the First National Bank tomorrow, and after the conference more definite information can be given. A total of \$3,427,535.17 is to be paid out for the redemption of bonds, part of which goes to the English bondholders and the remainder to the local investors. Mr. MacLennan has with him all the money and securities necessary to liquidate the bonds, and full arrangements for redemption will be made with the First National Bank.

Colonel MacFarlane, who has been engaged for a long time on this matter, says: "We have been working out the plan," said he, "ever since we paid off the Postal Savings deposits. Last October on my way to London I went to Washington with the financial representative of the Seligmans, and I met by appointment Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Assistant Secretary Vanderlip and Mr. MacLennan, Chief of the Treasury Bureau, who is now here. We held a discussion there in Secretary Gage's office, on the details of the bill to be introduced in Congress which would authorize the payment of the first issue of bonds held in London and the bonds that were subsequently issued by the Monarchy, as well as those issued by the Republic, to local investors—that is, as far as the \$4,000,000 of Hawaiian debt, assumed by the United States Government, less \$764,570.31 of Postal Savings Bank deposits, would allow. The arrangement was all worked out accurately, and we have the details well in hand. Still, the matter is an immense responsibility, and we will work together and proceed cautiously."

## ENGLAND MAY TAX SUGAR

NEW YORK, April 18.—Ministers and members of Parliament are already gathering for the budget speech today, says the Tribune's London correspondent. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is reviving his estimates, and putting the finishing touches on the budget. Lord Lansdowne has returned and there will be a full attendance at the Cabinet meeting tomorrow. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has kept his official secrets so closely that the budget speculators are working in the dark. Export duties on coal, increased duties on tea, tobacco and spirits, the inclusion of sugar in the schedules, indirect taxation and increased taxation of incomes are predicted on the eve of the resumption of the session; but there is no authoritative information, and some of these guesses will prove incorrect, for the Chancellor of the Exchequer is certain to find it more comfortable to borrow money liberally than to overweigh the country with fresh taxation when the end of the war is not in sight. Uncertainty prevails in the Welsh and Lancashire coal districts and the Liverpool sugar market and commercial circles generally. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will be faced with a united Liberal front bench, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman having returned in improved health and Sir William Vernon Harcourt being in fine fighting form.

Much depends upon the reception of the budget speech by the country. The promotion of Mr. Chamberlain to the leadership of the Commons and the elevation of Mr. Balfour to the peerage will be hastened if the budget proves highly unsatisfactory to the nation. Military clubs are also agog over General Roberts' dispatches on the war and the long list of commendations. Lord Methuen's friends are jubilant and General Buller's partisans are disconcerted by the coolness of General Roberts' reference to him.

It is hardly credible that General Buller desired his successor in the chief command to patronize him. He attended Winston Churchill's lecture at the United Service Institution with many other military men and seemed to be bearing up bravely.

LONDON, April 17.—The excitement in the sugar market increases as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's budget statement comes nearer. The Clyde crushed sugar exchange opened very excitedly today. Prices immediately jumped six pence a hundredweight above yesterday. The demand was so strong that refiners asked for and secured an additional three pence. Everything offered was sold before the close. All the refineries have been working day and night for a week past.

### SUGAR MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The market for the sugars has been weak, and the prices broke from one-quarter to seven pence, the latter in Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, which opened 65¢, at which price five shares were sold; the next sale was made at 55¢, at which price five shares were disposed of, the market then dropping off to 50¢, at which transactions of 250 shares were made, the stock closing at 50¢ bid. About 4,000 shares changed hands, the whole market closing at about the lowest price reached.

The Hutchinson Sugar Company have reduced their monthly dividend from 25 cents to 20 cents per share.

There was an advance on all grades of sugar announced yesterday. Sugar—The Western Sugar Refining Co. quotes net cash prices for California, Oregon and Washington on orders not less than 75 lbs. or its equivalent, packed in 100-lb. bags, as follows: Domestic, A, 55¢; B, 50¢; C, 45¢; D, 40¢; E, 35¢; F, 30¢; G, 25¢; H, 20¢; I, 15¢; J, 10¢; K, 5¢; L, 0¢. Prices are per 100 lbs. bbls. 10¢ additional; H, 15¢; I, 20¢; J, 25¢; K, 30¢; L, 35¢; M, 40¢; N, 45¢; O, 50¢; P, 55¢; Q, 60¢; R, 65¢; S, 70¢; T, 75¢; U, 80¢; V, 85¢; W, 90¢; X, 95¢; Y, 100¢; Z, 105¢; AA, 110¢; AB, 115¢; AC, 120¢; AD, 125¢; AE, 130¢; AF, 135¢; AG, 140¢; AH, 145¢; AI, 150¢; AJ, 155¢; AK, 160¢; AL, 165¢; AM, 170¢; AN, 175¢; AO, 180¢; AP, 185¢; AQ, 190¢; AR, 195¢; AS, 200¢; AT, 205¢; AU, 210¢; AV, 215¢; AW, 220¢; AX, 225¢; AY, 230¢; AZ, 235¢; BA, 240¢; BB, 245¢; BC, 250¢; BD, 255¢; BE, 260¢; BF, 265¢; BG, 270¢; BH, 275¢; BI, 280¢; BJ, 285¢; BK, 290¢; BL, 295¢; BM, 300¢; BN, 305¢; BO, 310¢; BP, 315¢; BQ, 320¢; BR, 325¢; BS, 330¢; BT, 335¢; BU, 340¢; BV, 345¢; BW, 350¢; BX, 355¢; BY, 360¢; BZ, 365¢; CA, 370¢; CB, 375¢; CC, 380¢; CD, 385¢; CE, 390¢; CF, 395¢; CG, 400¢; CH, 405¢; CI, 410¢; CJ, 415¢; CK, 420¢; CL, 425¢; CM, 430¢; CN, 435¢; CO, 440¢; CP, 445¢; CQ, 450¢; CR, 455¢; CS, 460¢; CT, 465¢; CU, 470¢; CV, 475¢; CW, 480¢; CX, 485¢; CY, 490¢; CZ, 495¢; DA, 500¢; DB, 505¢; DC, 510¢; DD, 515¢; DE, 520¢; DF, 525¢; DG, 530¢; DH, 535¢; DI, 540¢; DJ, 545¢; DK, 550¢; DL, 555¢; DM, 560¢; DN, 565¢; DO, 570¢; DP, 575¢; DQ, 580¢; DR, 585¢; DS, 590¢; DT, 595¢; DU, 600¢; DV, 605¢; DW, 610¢; DX, 615¢; DY, 620¢; DZ, 625¢; EA, 630¢; EB, 635¢; EC, 640¢; ED, 645¢; EE, 650¢; EF, 655¢; EG, 660¢; EH, 665¢; EI, 670¢; EJ, 675¢; EK, 680¢; EL, 685¢; EM, 690¢; EN, 695¢; EO, 700¢; EP, 705¢; EQ, 710¢; ER, 715¢; ES, 720¢; ET, 725¢; EU, 730¢; EV, 735¢; EW, 740¢; EX, 745¢; EY, 750¢; EZ, 755¢; FA, 760¢; FB, 765¢; FC, 770¢; FD, 775¢; FE, 780¢; FF, 785¢; FG, 790¢; FH, 795¢; FI, 800¢; FJ, 805¢; FK, 810¢; FL, 815¢; FM, 820¢; FN, 825¢; FO, 830¢; FP, 835¢; FQ, 840¢; FR, 845¢; FS, 850¢; FT, 855¢; FU, 860¢; FV, 865¢; FW, 870¢; FX, 875¢; FY, 880¢; FZ, 885¢; GA, 890¢; GB, 895¢; GC, 900¢; GD, 905¢; GE, 910¢; GF, 915¢; GG, 920¢; GH, 925¢; GI, 930¢; GJ, 935¢; GK, 940¢; GL, 945¢; GM, 950¢; GN, 955¢; GO, 960¢; GP, 965¢; GQ, 970¢; GR, 975¢; GS, 980¢; GT, 985¢; GU, 990¢; GV, 995¢; GW, 1000¢; GX, 1005¢; GY, 1010¢; GZ, 1015¢; HA, 1020¢; HB, 1025¢; HC, 1030¢; HD, 1035¢; HE, 1040¢; HF, 1045¢; HG, 1050¢; HH, 1055¢; HI, 1060¢; HJ, 1065¢; HK, 1070¢; HL, 1075¢; HM, 1080¢; HN, 1085¢; HO, 1090¢; HP, 1095¢; HQ, 1100¢; HR, 1105¢; HS, 1110¢; HT, 1115¢; HU, 1120¢; HV, 1125¢; HW, 1130¢; HX, 1135¢; HY, 1140¢; HZ, 1145¢; IA, 1150¢; IB, 1155¢; IC, 1160¢; ID, 1165¢; IE, 1170¢; IF, 1175¢; IG, 1180¢; IH, 1185¢; II, 1190¢; IJ, 1195¢; IK, 1200¢; IL, 1205¢; IM, 1210¢; IN, 1215¢; IO, 1220¢; IP, 1225¢; IQ, 1230¢; IR, 1235¢; IS, 1240¢; IT, 1245¢; IU, 1250¢; IV, 1255¢; IW, 1260¢; IX, 1265¢; IY, 1270¢; IZ, 1275¢; JA, 1280¢; JB, 1285¢; JC, 1290¢; JD, 1295¢; JE, 1300¢; JF, 1305¢; JG, 1310¢; JH, 1315¢; JI, 1320¢; JJ, 1325¢; JK, 1330¢; JL, 1335¢; JM, 1340¢; JN, 1345¢; JO, 1350¢; JP, 1355¢; JQ, 1360¢; JR, 1365¢; JS, 1370¢; JT, 1375¢; JU, 1380¢; JV, 1385¢; JW, 1390¢; JX, 1395¢; JY, 1400¢; JZ, 1405¢; KA, 1410¢; KB, 1415¢; KC, 1420¢; KD, 1425¢; KE, 1430¢; KF, 1435¢; KG, 1440¢; KH, 1445¢; KI, 1450¢; KJ, 1455¢; KK, 1460¢; KL, 1465¢; KM, 1470¢; KN, 1475¢; KO, 1480¢; KP, 1485¢; KQ, 1490¢; KR, 1495¢; KS, 1500¢; KT, 1505¢; KU, 1510¢; KV, 1515¢; KW, 1520¢; KX, 1525¢; KY, 1530¢; KZ, 1535¢; LA, 1540¢; LB, 1545¢; LC, 1550¢; LD, 1555¢; LE, 1560¢; LF, 1565¢; LG, 1570¢; LH, 1575¢; LI, 1580¢; LJ, 1585¢; LK, 1590¢; LL, 1595¢; LM, 1600¢; LN, 1605¢; LO, 1610¢; LP, 1615¢; LQ, 1620¢; LR, 1625¢; LS, 1630¢; LT, 1635¢; LU, 1640¢; LV, 1645¢; LW, 1650¢; LX, 1655¢; LY, 1660¢; LZ, 1665¢; MA, 1670¢; MB, 1675¢; MC, 1680¢; MD, 1685¢; ME, 1690¢; MF, 1695¢; MG, 1700¢; MH, 1705¢; MI, 1710¢; MJ, 1715¢; MK, 1720¢; ML, 1725¢; MM, 1730¢; MN, 1735¢; MO, 1740¢; MP, 1745¢; MQ, 1750¢; MR, 1755¢; MS, 1760¢; MT, 1765¢; MU, 1770¢; MV, 1775¢; MW, 1780¢; MX, 1785¢; MY, 1790¢; MZ, 1795¢; NA, 1800¢; NB, 1805¢; NC, 1810¢; ND, 1815¢; NE, 1820¢; NF, 1825¢; NG, 1830¢; NH, 1835¢; NI, 1840¢; NJ, 1845¢; NK, 1850¢; NL, 1855¢; NM, 1860¢; NN, 1865¢; NO, 1870¢; NP, 1875¢; NQ, 1880¢; NR, 1885¢; NS, 1890¢; NT, 1895¢; NU, 1900¢; NV, 1905¢; NW, 1910¢; NX, 1915¢; NY, 1920¢; NZ, 1925¢; OA, 1930¢; OB, 1935¢; OC, 1940¢; OD, 1945¢; OE, 1950¢; OF, 1955¢; OG, 1960¢; OH, 1965¢; OI, 1970¢; OJ, 1975¢; OK, 1980¢; OL, 1985¢; OM, 1990¢; ON, 1995¢; OO, 2000¢; OP, 2005¢; OQ, 2010¢; OR, 2015¢; OS, 2020¢; OT, 2025¢; OU, 2030¢; OV, 2035¢; OW, 2040¢; OX, 2045¢; OY, 2050¢; OZ, 2055¢; PA, 2060¢; PB, 2065¢; PC, 2070¢; PD, 2075¢; PE, 2080¢; PF, 2085¢; PG, 2090¢; PH, 2095¢; PI, 2100¢; PJ, 2105¢; PK, 2110¢; PL, 2115¢; PM, 2120¢; PN, 2125¢; PO, 2130¢; PP, 2135¢; PQ, 2140¢; PR, 2145¢; PS, 2150¢; PT, 2155¢; PU, 2160¢; PV, 2165¢; PW, 2170¢; PX, 2175¢; PY, 2180¢; PZ, 2185¢; QA, 2190¢; QB, 2195¢; QC, 2200¢; QD, 2205¢; QE, 2210¢; QF, 2215¢; QG, 2220¢; QH, 2225¢; QI, 2230¢; QJ, 2235¢; QK, 2240¢; QL, 2245¢; QM, 2250¢; QN, 2255¢; QO, 2260¢; QP, 2265¢; QQ, 2270¢; QR, 2275¢; QS, 2280¢; QT, 2285¢; QU, 2290¢; QV, 2295¢; QW, 2300¢; QX, 2305¢; QY, 2310¢; QZ, 2315¢; RA, 2320¢; RB, 2325¢; RC, 2330¢; RD, 2335¢; RE, 2340¢; RF, 2345¢; RG, 2350¢; RH, 2355¢; RI, 2360¢; RJ, 2365¢; RK, 2370¢; RL, 2375¢; RM, 2380¢; RN, 2385¢; RO, 2390¢; RP, 2395¢; RQ, 2400¢; RR, 2405¢; RS, 2410¢; RT, 2415¢; RU, 2420¢; RV, 2425¢; RW, 2430¢; RX, 2435¢; RY, 2440¢; RZ, 2445¢; SA, 2450¢; SB, 2455¢; SC, 2460¢; SD, 2465¢; SE, 2470¢; SF, 2475¢; SG, 2480¢; SH, 2485¢; SI, 2490¢; SJ, 2495¢; SK, 2500¢; SL, 2505¢; SM, 2510¢; SN, 2515¢; SO, 2520¢; SP, 2525¢; SQ, 2530¢; SR, 2535¢; SS, 2540¢; ST, 2545¢; SU, 2550¢; SV, 2555¢; SW, 2560¢; SX, 2565¢; SY, 2570¢; SZ, 2575¢; TA, 2580¢; TB, 2585¢; TC, 2590¢; TD, 2595¢; TE, 2600¢; TF, 2605¢; TG, 2610¢; TH, 2615¢; TI, 2620¢; TJ, 2625¢; TK, 2630¢; TL, 2635¢; TM, 2640¢; TN, 2645¢; TO, 2650¢; TP, 2655¢; TQ, 2660¢; TR, 2665¢; TS, 2670¢; TT, 2675¢; TU, 2680¢; TV, 2685¢; TW, 2690¢; TX, 2695¢; TY, 2700¢; TZ, 2705¢; UA, 2710¢; UB, 2715¢; UC, 2720¢; UD, 2725¢; UE, 2730¢; UF, 2735¢; UG, 2740¢; UH, 2745¢; UI, 2750¢; UJ, 2755¢; UK, 2760¢; UL, 2765¢; UM, 2770¢; UN, 2775¢; UO, 2780¢; UP, 2785¢; UQ, 2790¢; UR, 2795¢; US, 2800¢; UT, 2805¢; UY, 2810¢; UZ, 2815¢; VA, 2820¢; VB, 2825¢; VC, 2830¢; VD, 2835¢; VE, 2840¢; VF, 2845¢; VG, 2850¢; VH, 2855¢; VI, 2860¢; VJ, 2865¢; VK, 2870¢; VL, 2875¢; VM, 2880¢; VN, 2885¢; VO, 2890¢; VP, 2895¢; VQ, 2900¢; VR, 2905¢; VS, 2910¢; VT, 2915¢; VU, 2920¢; VV, 2925¢; VW, 2930¢; VX, 2935¢; VY, 2940¢; VZ, 2945¢; WA, 2950¢; WB, 2955¢; WC, 2960¢; WD, 2965¢; WE, 2970¢; WF, 2975¢; WG, 2980¢; WH, 2985¢; WI, 2990¢; WJ, 2995¢; WK, 3000¢; WL, 3005¢; WM, 3010¢; WN, 3015¢; WO, 3020¢; WP, 3025¢; WQ, 3030¢; WR, 3035¢; WS, 3040¢; WT, 3045¢; WU, 3050¢; WV, 3055¢; WW, 3060¢; WX, 3065¢; WY, 3070¢; WZ, 3075¢; XA, 3080¢; XB, 3085¢; XC, 3090¢; XD, 3095¢; XE, 3100¢; XF, 3105¢; XG, 3110¢; XH, 3115¢; XI, 3120¢; XJ, 3125¢; XK, 3130¢; XL, 3135¢; XM, 3140¢; XN, 3145¢; XO, 3150¢; XP, 3155¢; XQ, 3160¢; XR, 3165¢; XS, 3170¢; XT, 3175¢; XU, 3180¢; XV, 3185¢; XW, 3190¢; XX, 3195¢; XY, 3200¢; XZ, 3205¢; YA, 3210¢; YB, 3215¢; YC, 3220¢; YD, 3225¢; YE, 3230¢; YF, 3235¢; YG, 3240¢; YH, 3245¢; YI, 3250¢; YJ, 3255¢; YK, 3260¢; YL, 3265¢; YM, 3270¢; YN, 3275¢; YO, 3280¢; YP, 3285¢; YQ, 3290¢; YR, 3295¢; YS, 3300¢; YT, 3305¢; YU, 3310¢; YV, 3315¢; YW, 3320¢; YX, 3325¢; YZ, 3330¢; ZA, 3335¢; ZB, 3340¢; ZC, 3345¢; ZD, 3350¢; ZE, 3355¢; ZF, 3360¢; ZG, 3365¢; ZH, 3370¢; ZI, 3375¢; ZJ, 3380¢; ZK, 3385¢; ZL, 3390¢; ZM, 3395¢; ZN, 3400¢; ZO, 3405¢; ZP, 3410¢; ZQ, 3415¢; ZR, 3420¢; ZS, 3425¢; ZT, 3430¢; ZU, 3435¢; ZV, 3440¢; ZW, 3445¢; ZX, 3450¢; ZY, 3455¢; ZZ, 3460¢.

## WHO SAMUEL BYRNES IS.

The writer is glad to take the hand of Mr. Samuel Byrnes and give it a hearty squeeze. That we are parted for the moment by ten thousand miles of seawater doesn't count. May you live right along and prosper, Mr. Byrnes.

In this grumbling old world, more full of aches and pains than an American watermelon is of black seeds, it is jolly to hear a man sing out, "I am first class every way; and as for my health it couldn't be better."

This is great, especially when we understand what went before it. For several years Mr. Byrnes was in bad form. Dyspepsia it was, and a very nasty variety of that abominable complaint. He got but little sleep—so he writes—and was in pain most of the time. He called in the doctors, one after another, and asked them what he was to do.

They agreed on the main point, and they were right. Indigestion, liver disorder and the nerve troubles which are thrown in as make-weights—the doctors said these things once got rid of, our friend would be all right.

And they did their best to bring it to pass—these worthy men. They gave him drugs—the same, no doubt, that have been so often and so vainly given. "After the doctors gave me up," says Mr. Byrnes, "I tried everything I could think of, or others recommended to me. At first I felt sure I would come upon something helpful, but I never did until somebody told me about Mother Siegel's Syrup. Even after reading what was printed in books and papers, as to the merits of this preparation, I still shook my head.

"Not likely to be any better than the rest," I said; "the chances are all against it." For, you see, my heart was, as you may say, down in my shoes, and I was not in a mood to take hope from any testimony that could be produced.

"All the same, I began taking the Syrup; I don't know why. The good effect was almost immediate. I stopped eating up my food and commenced to feel stronger and better. Without troubling you with the story of how I got on step by step, I will merely say that the medicine seemed to build me up and put me together bit by bit until I was sound and well as any man wants to be.

"I have lived here sixty-one years and many people in this neighborhood know what I have said to be true, and were as much astonished at my recovery as I was myself. I am now seventy-one years of age and hale and hearty. For this wonderful blessing I thank God and Mother Siegel's Syrup.

"As the reader looks at my signature and says, 'Who is Samuel Byrnes?' I present him my compliments and reply that if we ever meet I shall be glad to tell him by word of mouth much more than I have written, and to testify all day long for the remedy that made me the man I am." Samuel Byrnes, Lemmon Grove, Penrith, N. S. W., September 1st, 1899.

## PLAGUE AT ANN ARBOR.

ANN ARBOR, April 14.—Dr. Victor C. Vaughn, dean of the medical department, and one of the most noted bacteriologists in the country, appeared before the Board of Health yesterday and practically acknowledged that the case of Student Charles B. Hare was one of bubonic plague. He assured the board that there would be no spread of the disease, as all precautions had been taken to prevent it, and the student would recover.

Dr. Novy, who attends Hare, wears a germ-proof rubber garment, that covers him from head to foot, with two little eye-holes for sight, whenever he goes into the contagious ward, and he also injects preventive doses of serum into himself, its use.

Dr. Vaughn told the board that Hare contracted the disease by an accident almost identical with that which occurred in Vienna in 1898. At that time Professor Nothale and his assistant, Barish, were conducting bacteriological experiments on bubonic plague bacilli, which had been taken to prevent it, as did also Dr. Mueller, who attended him.

## CARTER HARRISON TALKS.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago, is in this city. He says he came for rest and recreation. While Mr. Harrison did not come to discuss politics last night, he did talk about reform and the charges made that the administration in Chicago favors a wide open town, and is in league with the criminal elements. "I believe," he said, "that the proper persons to institute any kind of reform, dramatic or otherwise, are the people of the city."

"I do not believe it is possible to have what is called an open town, unless the public wants it. I do not believe that it is possible to reform a community by passing laws. The community cannot rise above its own level, and its level is reflected in the way it enforces its laws."

"There is no truth in the report that Chicago is a wide open town. It is a closely shut down town in every sense of the word."

"I think it is very poor policy for a mayor to advocate the enforcement of blue laws, or the ringing of the curfew bell, when the people are not in favor of them. You cannot reform any community by law. It must be done by education."

## Slave Trade in 'Frisco.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—There are reports here tonight that the federal authorities have, so far as lies within their authority, directed that steps be taken immediately to put a stop to the slave trade said to exist in Chinatown, San Francisco. Some time ago the newspapers announced that several Chinese girls had been sold into slavery in Chinatown, and that complaints had been made to the federal government that the local authorities seemed unlikely to take steps to suppress this trade and the girls at auction. Upon these reports, it is said, instructions have been sent to San Francisco from Washington. The officials of the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice were reticent when asked about the matter and gave neither confirmation nor denial.

The French Huguenot refugees, who had met in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral ever since 1550, when a royal charter of liberty to worship was granted to them, have sworn allegiance to King Edward VII. Their pastor, the Rev. Jean R. Barnabas, preached a memorial service for her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and then, according to the ancient custom, the oath of allegiance was taken, the pastor with uplifted hands making the solemn declaration, to which the people responded "Amen."

## SPORT FROM ALL QUARTERS

King Edward will transfer his breeding stud to Ascot. His majesty intends to increase his racing stud largely. Rio Shannon, which is coming to Hilo, ran second in a mile and one-quarter race at Tanforan. He was played to win, but quit in the last furlong. Time of winner, 2:09.

Rio Shannon won a mile race at Tanforan in 1:42½. He was off almost last in a field of nine horses. By El Rio Rey-Bessie Shannon.

Kenilworth defeated Articulate in a six-furlong race. Time, 1:14½. Corriegan captured the Great Trial stakes for two-year-olds, value \$5,275. Five furlongs were run in 1:00½. The winner carried 125 pounds.

Cresceus will race the Abbot for \$12,000 a side and a purse of \$10,000, at Brighton Beach.

Bickets Martin won the Cologne spring handicap on Ordannanz.

Bob Long, of Chicago, defeated Bobby Dobbs, of Memphis, in sixteen rounds.

Tom Cough, of Dunkirk, N. Y., defeated Eddie Connolly, of New Brunswick, in eleven rounds.

Terry McGovern has arrived in San Francisco.

Young Corbett, of Denver, defeated Eddie Santry, of Chicago, in two rounds.

Chicago has guaranteed \$50,000 for the Olympian games in 1904.

Yale 1; Georgetown 1.

"Mile-a-Minute" Murphy won a three-mile race on horse trainers at Providence, R. I., in 3:34, breaking the world's record of 3:45 1-5.

Major Taylor won the 100-kilometer bicycle race in Berlin. He was also a winner with Arend, in the 600 meters tandem race.

Yale, 5; New York (National League), 4.

Yale, 5; Philadelphia (American League), 3.

Oakland High School won the Academic League championship.

Stanford defeated Berkeley in their second baseball game, 15 to 4.

Pennsylvania, 7; Carlisle, 1.

John Hanning, of New York, bought for English parties the two-year-old colt J. N. Cammell by St. Saviour-Orléans. The price was \$7,500. The colt was sent a half mile uphill with 128 pounds up, in :50½.

Ten to one is being laid against Volodyovski for the English Derby.

The famous brood mare Imp. Dart Maiden, by St. Gauden-Maid of the Isles, is dead.

Golden Cottage, which beat all the best two-year-olds in California this season, finished second to The Hoyden in a four and one-half furlong dash at Aqueduct.

It has been decided that in future the California racing season shall not exceed 150 days. The season will extend from the middle of November to the middle of April. It has also been agreed that not less than \$2,400 in purses shall be given away any one day.

Frank O'Rourke's horse, the Fretter, has won four handicaps at Oakland this season.

W. C. Whitney's horse Volodyovski, ran third in the forty-second Newmarket Biennial Stake, won by Colonel H. McCallmont's bay colt St. McCloud, by St. Simon-Minn. The performance of Volodyovski was a distinct disappointment.

Richard Clawson, the jockey, is recovering from his illness, and is planning to ride again the latter part of the present season.

Tayon ran six and a half furlongs at Tanforan in 1:19½, which is a new Coast record, and within half a second of the world's record.

Jockeys Henry, Shaw, Van Dusen, Slack, Dale and Wonderly, were fined for delays at the post on the first day of the Aqueduct meeting. Burns and H. Wilson were set down for foul riding.

Corriegan, by Imp. Salm, won the Western Foal stakes at Tanforan, value \$3,815. Winner carried 125 pounds, and ran five furlongs in 1:01.

Cresceus and Charley Herr will race in October for a purse of \$7,000.

The race between The Abbot and Cresceus at Brighton Beach is off.

Crusados broke the two-year-old Coast record for half a mile at Tanforan, running in :47½.



How and McClannahan and H. A. Bigelow were attorneys for defendant and Robertson and Wilder represented the plaintiff, who also appeared in person.